The New-York Times.

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THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

GOV. CUMMING IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Result of his Negotiations—Address in the Tabernacle.

Mormon Exodus Towards the South.

Refutation of the Mormon Charges Against Agent Hurt.

Our Special Dispatches from the Utah Army.

THE MORMON AND INDIAN FIGHT AT SALMON RIVER SETTLEMENT—RETURN OF DR. HURT—IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE MORMON LEGISLATURE.

Fort Bridger, Thursday, April 15, 1858.

Capt. Ficklin, who left our camp last Fall, in charge of a scouting party, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain from the Flathead Country, in Washington Territory, cattle, horses and mules, for the use of the command, returned on the 11th inst., without bringing any animals except those which he used. He reports that horses in that country are rather scarce, in consequence of a fatal epidemic which has prevailed among them, and which has carried off thousands.

There is an abundance of cattle there and they are very fat, but he was unable to buy them. On his way up last winter, Capt. Ficklin was so much detained by the deep snows that he and his party came near perishing from starvation, and had to eat up one of their horses. Capt. F. was accompanied by J. W. Powell, a mountaineer who resides with the Bonnack Indians, and whom the Mormons allege led on the party who attacked the Salmon River settlement. Mr. Powell gives us the following account of this affair: He says that a large band of the Bonnacks were camped with him some four miles below the Salmon River Fort, where they had been for several weeks, when a war party of the Nez-Percé Indians who are at war with the Bonnacks and Snakes, came to this Mormon fort and had a long talk with the Mormons: and that finally they furnished these Nez-Percés with firearms and ammunition for the purpose of fighting the Bonnacks. In the meantime, the Nez-Percés seeing the strength of the Snakes and Bonnacks changed their plans, and a few of the warriors came to the Snake camp, and as is the custom, were hospitably received. They then smoked and held a grand pow-wow, in which these Nez-Percés agreed to make friends and disclosed the villiany of their Mormon allies. The following night the Nez Percés stole all the Snakes' horses and returned to their country. The Snakes thereupon immediately organized a war party to follow these thieves. Before starting, six Bonnacks of this war party determined to revenge themselves upon the Mormons, and came to Powell and asked him whether the Americans were not at war with the Mormons, and told him that they wished to fight for the Americans. Powell told them that "Big Captain Johnston" said that he wanted the Indians to keep perfectly quiet,—that he was able to whip all the Mormons alone, and that he did not wish the Indians to take any part in it; that the Americans and Mormons wished to fight it out themselves. These Bonnacks then told him that they intended to attack the Mormons and drive off their stock. Powell told them that if they did so it would be on their own responsibility, and Washington would be displeased at it. At the same time, he said, they were fools to go off only six in number, to attack so large a number of Mormons; they would all be killed. They, however, said they were not afraid; that Mormon bullets could not hit them; and that the Mormons were cowards, squaws, and afraid to fight; and so they started off.

On approaching the fort, when within a mile of it, they overtook three wagons loaded with wood and hay, drawn by oxen. They immediately rode up to these, killed two of the Mormon teamsters, and severely wounded the other one; and, unyoking the cattle, threw the yokes onto the wagons, and set them on fire. They then charged up onto the herd, which was guarded by a large party of Mormons, and sounded the war-whoop. The Mormons believing that it was the whole band of Snakes coming on them, dropped their guns and fled to the fort. But one shot was fired by them, and that was from a pistol. Several of them were wounded in their flight by the Indians, but none were killed. The Indians drove off the heard, numbering some 400 head of cattle and about 60 head of horses. As they passed the fort with the cattle, the Mormons hailed them, and begged them to sell them enough of the cattle for flour, to enable them to move away with. The whole depredation was committed by six Bonnack Indians. Two Mormons only were killed and a great many were wounded.

Mr. Powell is a native of Virginia, of most respectable family; and has been in this country but three years, and we are inclined to believe that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit.

On the 13th inst., our esteemed Indian Agent, Dr. Garland Hurt, returned from Uintah Valley, whither he had been sent last Winter by Superintendent Forney, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning any Mormon parties which might have been sent out to intercept the command under Capt. R. B. Marcy, of the Fifth Infantry, which was sent last Fall to New-Mexico. The Doctor has been living during the whole time, with the Indians, who almost worship him. During his absence, he sent one of his Indian boys, Pete, to the Indian Farm in Utah Valley. This boy reports that the Mormons had taken all the grain, flour, potatoes, hay, &c., from the former, and had also taken nearly all the farming utensils. They were burning up the fences for fuel. He also confirmed all the statements of Mr. Gilbert in regard to the movement of the Mormons, which I sent you by the last mail.

Uintah Valley is situated about one hundred miles south of us, and is about seventy-five miles east of Provo City and Utah Lake. Dr. Hurt represents it to be a most beautiful and fertile valley of great extent; it is well wooded and watered, and the climate is as temperate as that of the Salt Lake Valley, the Spring having opened some two weeks earlier than with us. He found, during his trip through that Valley, a most excellent bed of coal. The specimen which he brought with him, is of the purest quality of Cannel coal. It burns, however, much cleaner than the same description of coal found in the Western States, emitting during combustion much less smoke and dirt, and leaving less residuum. It is very easily lighted and burns steadily but not very rapidly. This coal-bank may yet be found of great service to this country.

On Monday, the 12th inst., the mail which started from the States, on the 1st day of March, arrived, bringing us dates from Washington City up to the 20th of February. By the news received in this mail, we learn the interest which Congress takes in our situation, and in the importance of the Utah question. We learn that they had not taken any action in the matter, and, with the exception of a few energetic members of that august body, none of them seemed to bestow the least thought upon it. In the meantime, we find that the Mormons are making the most strenuous exertions, and with seeming success, to create a sentiment among the people, and the representatives of the people, in their behalf. The meek representative of the persecuted Mormons, who are innocent of any crime, except amusing themselves with cutting the throats, tearing out the entrails, and even, with devilish coolness, scalping our countrymen who were so unfortunate as to pass through their settlements—these poor Mormons, who have, without the least evil intent, insulted, abused, harassed, vilified and driven from among them the Federal officers of the Government, and who have only in their idle moments, jestingly proposed to set up an independent government in this Territory—their representative sits in the Halls of Congress, upon an equality with the assembled wisdom of the Nation; and against this, we who are now residing in Green River county and who claim to be a majority of the loyal and law-abiding citizens of this Territory, enter our most solemn protest. We repudiate John M. Bernhisel as our representative in the Halls of Congress, and if he remains there, he does so as the representative of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and not as our representative.

He is permitted to remain there upon the ground that if there is a single loyal citizen in this Territory he is entitled to a voice in the affairs of the nation, and yet he goes to the President and acknowledges himself to be a Commissioner from Brigham Young, and the leaders of the Church, by proposing terms upon which they will arrange and settle all existing difficulties. The plan of the Mormons is and has been, to temporize in this matter as much as possible, to gain time, in which they hope that their emissaries, who are scattered all over the Union, will succeed in causing a powerful reaction of the public mind in their favor.

For this purpose they are even now moving their wives and children across an extensive desert, whilst they remain to follow, intending to dispute the ground inch by inch. They hope that at least another year will elapse before the army could follow them to their new settlement. But before fighting at all, they will endeavor to gain time by diplomacy, by overtures of peace, &c.; and in Governor Cumming they hope to find a man who will readily accept propositions which, in their estimation, will cause delay.

I find in the Deseret *News* of the 24th day of February, the following resolutions and acts passed by the Legislature, which convened in Salt Lake City last Winter:

RESOLUTION

CONCERNING SERVICES ORDERED BY COURTS.

Resolved, By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that no person shall be compelled to render service by order of any Court, unless full payment is previously tendered at a reasonable rate of compensation, for the service ordered or required.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Secretary *pro tem*, U. S.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE MANUFACTURING AND VENDING ARDENT SPIRITS.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That "An Ordinance regulating the manufacturing and vending ardent spirits," approved Feb. 12, 1851, is hereby amended by inserting the words, "Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in place of the word "Governor" in the second line of the second section of said ordinance.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify, &c.

W. H. HOOPER, Secretary *pro tem.*, U. S.

AN ACT

CONCERNING APPOINTEES TO OFFICE.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That, in accordance with section 11 of "An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah," all civil officers appointed for Utah by the President and Senate of the United States, shall, before they act as such respectively, and within this Territory, take an oath or affirmation, before some Judge of Probate of this Territory, who may at the time be duly commissioned or qualified, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the Territory, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the then Acting Secretary of the Territory, to be by him recorded and filed among the executive proceedings.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify, &c.,

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. *pro tem.*, U. S.

The intent of this latter act is to make the proceedings of Gov. Cumming and Judge Eckels, and the other Government officers, during the past Winter, illegal, they taking the ground that Brigham Young is still Governor of Utah Territory, and will remain Governor until Governor Cumming arrives in the city. We, however, think differently, and these acts are null and void, without Gov. Cumming's signature. The act in relation to the manufacture of ardent spirits seemed to have been changed, through fear that the Governor might reach the City, and take the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of liquors out of the hands of Brigham Young. The resolution was passed, with a view of embarrassing the operations of the Courts.

We are now enjoying most beautiful weather. The grass is growing rapidly, and the willows along the streams are budding into leaf and blossom. We are cheered with the songs of larks, sparrows, and other birds by day, and by the croaking of frogs at night.

HORACE S. ELDRIDGE AND HIS MISSION TO THE STATES.

Fort Bridger, U. T., April 20, 1858.

I spoke in one of my late letters of Horace S. Eldridge, a Mormon, whom I suspected to be the one connected with the Kansas difficulties, but what is my surprise to find in a copy of the Times received in camp by the last Express, an article headed, "A Mormon View of Affairs in Utah," professing to give reliable information concerning the Mormons and their difficulties, in which he is indorsed as an honorable gentleman, who had recently arrived in your City direct from Salt Lake City. Were it not that the Mormons, as I have previously stated, are making the most strenuous efforts to cause by humble misrepresentations, by piteous complaints, by all sorts of prevarications, a reaction of public sentiment in their favor, it would be unworthy of my pen to notice anything emanating from such a source; but when you lend the influence of your excellent sheet in assisting these traitors in their undertaking, it becomes our duty to expose their attempts to deceive the people of the United States as to the state of affairs in Utah.

He begins his statements by speaking "in terms of unqualified praise of the citizens of Utah," whom he styles an "industrious, honest, peaceable community." This opinion is so much a matter of *taste* that we would not stop to notice it but for the fact that it is calculated to deceive the unwary. That they are industrious I am willing to allow—it is a necessity. That they are either honest or honorable is not true, unless it is in the same sense in which the latter term is applied to Eldridge himself. For proof I could appeal to the hundreds and thousands who have been despoiled of their goods, with the knowledge and approbation of these people, and indeed by church orders and chicanery.

But these statements we will not attempt to notice, as space and the patience of your readers will not allow it. It is sufficient to know that they are made by the "Hon." H. S. Eldridge, "*high in office* among the Mormons."

He, however, has taken it upon himself to deny facts which have been repeatedly substantiated and corroborated by testimony unimpeachable. In speaking of the Government officials in Utah Territory, he positively denies "that violence had been offered even to the most obnoxious of these persons." I will ask him if the facts, that Joseph Sroskolauski a United States Deputy Surveyor, was, in the month of August, 1856, brutally assaulted and maimed for life in the public thoroughfare of Salt Lake City, before a number of witnesses, and then compelled to run from the Territory, to eke out the blighted remnant of life left him; that in February, 1857, Judge Stiles, the Judge of the United States District Court in Salt Lake City, was, upon leaving his judicial bench, taken into a room by a number of the Danite band and compelled, with a pistol at his heart and a knife on his throat, to promise a compliance to their demands, and thus obliged to adjourn the session of his Court; that in July, 1857, Charles Mogo, a United States Deputy Surveyor, was assaulted with stones by a gang of men in the streets and compelled to flee immediately for his life; and that Mr. Wilson, chief clerk of the Surveyor-General of the Territory, was taken at night from his office, in the same month, by a number of Danites, and after being thrown repeatedly into the Jordan River, with a rope about his neck, compelled, with a knife at his throat, to answer interrogatories put to him and to promise to abandon the office of which he had the charge, are to be thus readily smoothed over and thrown aside, and the public made to believe that all the officers of the Government, and other "Gentiles" in Utah, natives of different sections of the Union, fled from the Territory through a fear of their own shadows?

Again, he denies that Brigham Young "ever said that he would not permit another Governor to the Territory." I will simply quote from the "Journal of Discourses" reported by G. D. Watt, and published by order of the Mormon Church by Z. D. and W. S. Richards, No. 15 Wilton-street, Liverpool, in the year 1854, vol. I., page 187, from a portion of "An Address delivered by President B. Young in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, June 19, 1853."

"At the beginning of our settlements here, when we sent Almon W. Babbit to Washington with our constitution for a State Government, and to ask leave to accept it, he requested that I should not sign my name to it as Governor; 'for,' said he, 'if you do, it will thwart all your plans.' I said *my name* will go as it is in that document and stay there from this time henceforth and forever.' And again: "We have got a Territorial Government, and I am and will be a Governor, *and no power can hinder it*, until the Lord Almighty says, 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.'"

While I hold this Mormon publication in my hand, I will make another quotation from a sermon delivered by Brigham in the Tabernacle on 27th day of March, 1853; see page 83.

"*I say, rather than that apostates shall flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie-knife*, and conquer or die. (great emotion in the congregation, and a simultaneous burst of feeling assenting to the declaration.) Now, you nasty apostates, clear out, or judgment will be put to the line and righteousness to the plummet, (voices generally, go it, go it!) If you say it is right, raise you hands. (All hands up.) Let us call upon the Lord to assist us in this and every good work."

Yet the article in your paper reads "no man in the United States (Mr. E. declares) has greater reverence for the Constitution, or is more earnest in its defence than Brigham; and none would make greater sacrifices to sustain it." And the Mormon cry is persecution, persecution.

"Mr. Eldridge denies the charges against the Mormons for encouraging the Indians to steal property and murder emigrants." Will this denial of a gentleman "*high in authority in the Mormon Church*" and who has assumed a most important part among the Saints, satisfy the friends of the ninety-four emigrants, men, women and children, whose bones lie bleaching upon a desert waste on the Southern route to California, massacred at one fell swoop, not one escaping to tell the dreadful, agonizing tale of their cruel fate? Can it be denied that with shame the blood-thirsty savages, under their chiefs Arapeen and Kanosh, the only two in this country who have joined the Mormon church, acknowledged that they allowed the Mormons to persuade them to participate in this butchery; whilst their Mormon white brethren exult, and with malignant jests boast of the deed? Will it satisfy the relatives of the countless travelers whose mangled remains have satiated the sneaking wolves on the Northern route to California, unhappy victims who thus fell a prey to the wild beasts to satisfy the cupidity of the Mormon's eye, which gloated upon their flocks and herds so readily obtained?

"Governor Young" has civilized a few of the savages; and how readily have they become terrible tools in his hands; but he has grasped a poisonous insect, whose venom will yet sting him to the heart.

Mr. Eldridge has seen fit to insinuate that the statements of Dr. Garland Hurt, our Indian agent, are fabrications prepared for effect in the States. In this Dr. Hurt has shared the fate of all the Government officials who have been thrown into contact with the "honest, honorable Mormons." To all who have the pleasure of Dr. Hurt's acquaintance, and who have known Horace S. Eldridge, the attempts of the latter to impeach the character of the former brings to mind the fable of the cur baying the moon.

The writer of the article states that Eldridge "arrived in this City direct from Great Salt Lake City." This is a falsehood, made up by Eldridge for effect. Horace Eldridge left Salt Lake City in the month of March, 1857, arrived at Independence, Mo., in the month of April, 1857, and proceeded to St. Louis, where he took charge of the financial affairs of the Mormon Church, and purchased for the said Church a large amount of goods, ammunition, &c. We have now stored at Fort Bridger 2,000 pounds of powder, which was packed up and concealed among dry goods, &c., under the supervision of the said Eldridge, which the Government contractors, Messrs. Russell & Wardell, unwittingly freighted here as merchandise, having been deceived in regard to the nature of their freight. He has since that time been sneaking through the States, writing and publishing articles throwing out doubts and difficulties as to the settlement of the Mormon question, and the right of our Government to interfere with it; making use of all manner of sophistries calculated to prejudice in favor of the Mormons, and deceive those who, taking but slight interest in this matter, read anything connected with it, superficially.

I might detail some incidents in the private life of Horace Eldridge in answer to remarks made by the writer in the Times, but shall refrain from doing it.

GOVERNOR CUMMING IN SALT LAKE CITY—MURDER OF A MORMON BY INDIANS—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Bridger, U. T., Thursday, April 22, 1858.

Since writing my last letter we have received interesting news from Governor Cumming, at Salt Lake City, through an express which he sent out and which reached here on the 20th inst. The Governor arrived at Salt Lake City on the 9th inst., and was received publicly by the municipal authorities of the City, who met him on the road. He entered the Valley through the Weber River Cañon, some thirty-five miles north of the City, and passed his first night in the Mormon settlements, at a village about twelve miles from the City, when he was serenaded by a band sent there for the purpose. He writes us that he has been received and acknowledged as Governor of the Territory, and has obtained possession of the seals of his office and of the Courts.

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and all the heads of the Church had called upon him, and extended to him every civility in their power, and he visited them and their families at their homes. The inhabitants of the City had begun to plow and sow their fields, and were diligently cultivating their gardens. He was delighted with the scenery of the Salt Lake Valley, and with the beautiful aspect which the City itself presented, with its regular streets lined with shade trees in full leaf, and neat little houses surrounded with newly-made gardens.

We learn from Messrs. John Kimball and Fayette Worthen, the gentlemen who brought out the express, and who, we are informed, are not members of the Mormon Church, that the people generally looked upon the arrival of Governor Cumming in their midst as a certain indication that a compromise of some sort was to be effected, and the whole difficulty settled. The people are strongly in favor of an arrangement of the affair, and are opposed to the idea of moving away, and leaving their homes. They were, however, still engaged in packing up, and making preparations to start. The order for a movement to the White Mountains had been countermanded, and they were now ordered to concentrate around Fillmore City.

It was uncertain when the Governor would return, but the report was that he was to remain there until after the arrival of the California Mail, which is due there on the 1st ult.

I find in a copy of the Deseret *News*, of the 14th inst., which these gentlemen brought with them to Camp, the following editorial, headed "Another Murder by Indians":

"On Bonnack Creek, March 31, Elder B. F. Cumming, and a small party, on their way from Salmon River, were suddenly and furiously fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush, who killed Brother Bailey Lake, and robbed the company of eleven horses.

Whether the massacre and robbery by Indians at Fort Limhi, on Salmon River, Feb 25; the killing of cattle and stealing of horses in Skull, Rush and Toele Valleys; the late killing and robbing on Bonnack Creek; the threatened Indian foray from Uintah Valley; and the current rumor that the army have offered the Indians $150 for every 'Mormon' they will bring into Col. Johnston's camp, can be proved in court to be a part of the 'civilized mode of warfare' to be pursued by Government officers against the 'Mormons,' is uncertain, for witnesses may absent themselves, keep back the truth, or be excused from testifying, on the plea that they would criminate themselves.

But it is certain that no trouble had heretofore occurred at Fort Limhi, and that a certain J. H. Powell was most actively engaged with the Indians in the massacre and robbery perpetrated at that Fort; and it is reported that soldiers from Col. Johnston's camp wintered at Beaver Head, a short distance east of Fort Limhi. It is certain that the Indians in and around Skull, Rush and Toele Valleys had mostly been friendly until quite recently, and that they openly avowed it to be their design to take the stolen animals to the United States Army. How came they to think of doing that? It is also certain that until the United States troops entered this Territory, the Government had never advanced a single dollar to the Utah Superintendency to be expended in making presents to the Indians, though many of the Superintendent's accounts for presents made by him have been allowed; but now that an agency is established, that is as yet unacquainted with the interests of the settlers of this Territory, Government can furnish thousands upon thousands of dollars for presents to the wild men of the mountains, and it will soon be known whether this is not designed for the express purpose of introducing their human, christian, and civilized mode of warfare, through inciting Indian depredations against American citizens. It is quite authentically reported that the runaway Indian Agent Hurt has passed most of the last Winter in Uintah Valley, and has been busily engaged in inciting the Indians against the 'Mormons.' And of late the rumor is rife that our enemies have offered the Indians $150 for every Mormon they will deliver to them.

It must be conceded that the above facts, circumstances and reports, transpiring at this particular juncture of affairs, strongly impel the conclusion that some person or persons connected with Colonel Johnston's command, are in collusion with the Indians. Such collusion is more particularly forced upon the mind, when it is known to be in perfect keeping with the policy of several of the 'powers that be' towards the 'Mormons;' and that the mildest term in use of the army, when speaking of us, is the d——d 'Mormons.'

But when has one of Colonel Johnston's command been killed or their animals run off by the Indians incited thereto by the citizens of this Territory? Never, for Governor Young and the 'Mormons' have ever counseled the Indians to remain strictly neutral, as all truth-telling red and white men, cognizant of the facts, will substantiate. It is not a difficult matter for a good arithmetician to count the toes upon a naked foot when it is put out."

In my last letter I gave you Mr. Powell's account of the connection which he had with the Salmon River affair; this statement has since been substantiated by Mr. Powell's affidavit, which is filed in the clerk's office of the United States District Court. There is also on file in that office an affidavit of Mr. Craven Jackson, a mountaineer, corroborating Mr. Powell's statements; and a certified letter of Capt. Ficklin, who commanded the scouting party which spent the past Winter in the Flathead country.

Mr. Ficklin states, in his letter, that during his entire trip, both he and his men, instead of inducing the Indians to interfere with the Mormons in any manner, on the contrary took every occasion to impress it upon their minds that Col. Johnston did not desire and would not permit any interference by the Indians in the difficulty between the Mormons and Americans. And also that at the time the fight took place on Salmon River, he and his whole party were three hundred miles distant from that place. In regard to the attack of the Indians upon the party of Mormons under B. F. Cumming, with an account of which the editorial in the *News* commences, Mr. F. has been able to illustrate fully how surely truth will prevail. On his return he found at the point at which he crossed the road to Salmon River, a letter stuck in a stick placed in the middle of the road, dated Monday, 29th, 4 P. M. addressed to "Col. Cunningham and company," and signed by "B. F. Cumming," in which he says that he caught, that day, Boor-wat, a Snake Chief, on his way from Camash Creek to Snake River and took from him three horses *supposed* to belong to the "*brethren*." And that he tried to make him pay for the cattle that were killed at Fort Limhi, but that he refused and went away very mad. This letter, it will be observed, is dated on the 29th, and the alleged attack on Elder Cumming's party, in which one man was killed, was made on the 31st day of March, two days after his attack upon the Indian Chief.

Upon his arrival at Salt Lake City, Governor Cumming, seeing the import of this attempt of the Mormons to turn the tables and hold us responsible for deeds for which they themselves are accountable, and for the just retribution which has swiftly fallen upon them in consequence of their attempt to tamper with the Indians, sent by the express for an official account of everything which might be connected with the charges of the Mormons.

In reply, Superintendent Forney sent to the Governor the affidavits above referred to, together with the following letters from himself and Agent Hurt.

Camp Scott, U. T. at Fort Bridger, U. S., April 21, 1858.

His Excellency A. Cumming, Salt Lake City, U. T.:

Dear Sir: My attention was to day called to an "Editorial" in the Deseret *News* of the 14th of this month. The article in question does injustice to those Indians with whom I have had intercourse, and very great injustice to those who are intrusted with the management of Indian affairs in this Territory. The policy adopted, and strictly adhered to, in all my intercourse with Indians thus far, has been to avoid inciting them against the Mormons, either person or property. It is the manifest design of the person or persons who have fabricated the reports in question, to impress upon the public that presents have been lavished upon the Indians, to incite them against the Mormons. I can speak confidently for the tribes inhabiting this portion of the Territory that no such bribes were necessary to secure their loyalty to the Government.

So far as the Indian Department in this Territory is concerned, and legitimate representatives of the Government, the article is false and slanderous. Your Excellency knows more about my actions among the Indians than any one else.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) J. FORNEY,

Superintendant Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Camp Scott, Utah Territory, April 21, 1858.

Sir: I have been shown your official letter to Col. A. S. Johnston with accompanying documents. I do not feel myself answerable to Mr. Hooper (Brigham's Secretary of the Territory *pro tem.*,) in any capacity for my official conduct, but as your Excellency has deemed it proper to take cognizance of these charges, I feel it due to myself to say, that every material allegation and insinuation therein contained is false and unfounded, and he or they, who originated them, knew them to be so.

If evil-disposed persons who have heretofore tampered with the Indians would turn their attention to some lawful and useful avocation, and leave the Indians to my control and direction, I am not unwilling to guarantee the good conduct of those with whom I have been associated.

At the proper time and place I shall be ready to confront my accusers, and expose their malicious chicanery. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GARLAND HURT,

To His Excellency Indian Agent.

A. Cumming, Governor.

I have not, of course, been permitted to obtain copies for publication of either the Governor's letter to Col. Johnston or his reply, as these are strictly official.

I can, however, positively deny that Col. Johnston has, upon any occasion whatever, attempted to engage the services of the Indians to operate against the Mormons in any manner, but has on the contrary always advised and encouraged a strict neutrality on their part, and I am confident that not an animal belonging to the Mormons has been purchased, or in any way obtained from Indians in this camp.

Accompanying the Governor's letter was a communication from W. H. Hooper, the Mormon Secretary *pro tem.* of the Territory, giving a list of the brands of the animals stolen from the Mormons by the Indians, and requesting the immediate return of the said animals.

We have been much gratified lately with opportunities of witnessing the great accuracy and efficacy of our artillery by the target practice of the Light and Heavy Batteries under command of Captains Phelps and Reno. The precision with which the shells and shot are thrown to a great distance, riddling the targets, is really surprising, and reflects great credit upon our brave, unflinching artillerists.

GOVERNOR CUMMING'S SPEECH IN THE TABERNACLE—THE EXODUS SOUTHWARD.

Fort Bridger, U. T., Friday, May 7, 1858.

Two Mormons, Messrs. Henry Lawrence and Richard Hopkins, reached camp yesterday from Salt Lake City, with letters to Colonel Johnston from his Excellency Governor Cumming.

The express left the city on the morning of the 3d inst. Governor Cumming intended to start that evening, in company with Brigham Young, on a visit to some of the southern settlements. He had visited Rush and Toele Valleys, and other portions of the settlements on a previous occasion. It was reported that he would return to this place in about ten days. He had addressed the people on the preceding Sunday at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, but his speech had had no effect upon the people, as he was followed by several of the leaders, who aroused the people to a spirit of indignation by inflammatory speeches, setting forth the alleged indignities heaped upon them by the General Government.

The Governor had opened an office and taken a clerk, (Leo Hawkins, a Mormon, against whom there has been preferred an indictment for treason,) and was acting, as far as was in his power, as Governor of the Territory; but the people generally, as we are informed, refuse to acknowledge him as such.

The movement of the families towards the south, of which every person who has arrived here from the Mormon settlements speaks, is still carried on as rapidly as possible.

The Mormon troops are still stationed on the road between here and Salt Lake City.

Nothing had been effected in the way of a compromise or a settlement of the difficulties, but the Mormons are determined not to yield an inch to the authority of the Government, and are determined to maintain the independence which they have declared. We have not received any copies of the church newspaper (the Deseret *News*) by this express, and are informed that not a copy was brought out.

This is all the news which has been received, and we know not how far even this is reliable, as it is given by the Mormon expressmen.

The contents of the official dispatches have not of course been made public.

We have been visited by a severe snow-storm, which has not yet abated; it has lasted four days, and the streams are so swollen, and the roads so bad, in consequence of it, that we fear the mail which was due on the 1st inst. will not reach us before the last of the month.

AFFAIRS AT FORT LARAMIE.

Fort Laramie, Monday, May 17—P. M.

I have just conversed with an intelligent mountaineer, who came down from Camp Scott with the Government Express mail, leaving there on the 7th inst. From him I learn that there has been no reduction of soldiers' rations this Spring, nor has there been any necessity thus far of resorting to mule meat.

My informant met a large drove of beef cattle on Green River, on the 12th inst., destined for the camp. They have reached there, doubtless, by this time, and will afford the troops an abundance of food until further supplies can reach them. He states, also, that Colonel Hoffman, at his present rate of traveling, cannot reach the camp before the middle of June. All the mountain streams are nearly impassable from high water; but Hoffman will probably bridge them, unless they are found to subside rapidly.

The expressman contradicts the report that United States Marshal Dotson had gone into Salt Lake City. So far from it, he and every other United States official refused to accompany Governor Cumming. It will be remembered that the Mormons last Fall declared their willingness to permit the Federal officers to come in, but forbade the entrance of the troops. The *entrée* of Governor Cumming *without* the army is looked upon as a sort of concession to this demand, and meets very general reprehension.

The supply of provisions all along the road from the Missouri to Salt Lake is very meagre, and many articles are bringing famine prices. Fortunately, there is little or no emigration this year, else there would be much suffering. Parties intending to make the trip this year will do well to bring with them their own stock of concentrated food, if they would avoid starvation, or the next thing to it. Whisky, however, can be had in abundance, of the vilest possible character, but at prices signifying the poison far above the grade of the finest Otard or Cognac. S.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City, on the 2d of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the Constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the regiments of two volunteers authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th April last, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, June 10, 1858.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson Challenged by Senator Gwin—The Issue of Land Warrants, &c.

Washington, Friday, June 11.

Senator Gwin has challenged Senator Wilson, growing out of their colloquy last night in the Senate. On a former occasion, (in the Brooks affair,) it will be recollected that Mr. Wilson said he would not fight a duel, but would protect himself if attacked. This is his position now. Senators Seward and Wade are endeavoring to effect an adjustment.

The number of land warrants issued in May, under the act of March, 1855, was 5,583. Twenty-eight millions and one hundred and seventy thousand acres are required to satisfy the entire number of warrants issued.

The annual examination of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis was concluded yesterday. The following is the graduating class, ranged in order of merit: A. V. Reed and J. A. Howell, New-York; C. L. Franklin, Ohio; H. L. Howison, Indiana; G. B. White, Pennsylvania; H. M. Blue, New-Jersey; E. G. Furber, Ohio; W. C. Whittle, Virginia; L. C. May, Tennessee; G. S. Storrs, Alabama; W. A. Kerr, North Carolina; J. Grimball, South Carolina, and A. Kantz, Ohio.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, June 11.

Committees of Conference were appointed on the four appropriation bills, to amendments of which the House had disagreed.

The Indiana election cases were considered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 11.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to take up the Maryland contested election case of White against Harris. Negatived, 86 against 97.

The House took a recess till 6 o'clock.

On reassembling, they considered the Senate's amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, again moved to proceed to the consideration of the Maryland case.

Mr. Stewart said it was desirable, to all parties that the question be settled now.

Messrs. Quitman, Keitt and Davis of Ind., opposed present action, owing to the pressure of the public business and there being only two days remaining of the session. The last named gentleman mentioned that not five men had read the testimony.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, remarked that as members were not salaried they might remain and dispose of the business.

There is a probability of there being a very late session to night.

Great Floods at the West.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Cleveland, Friday, June 11.

Intelligence has been received of another accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, by which the engineer and fireman were killed, but no passengers were seriously hurt. Particulars have not come to hand, but it is known that heavy floods had occurred, and some of the bridges had been swept away.

The bodies of the fireman and engineer were recovered last evening. The wreck was terrible on the bridge. Several culverts on the road have been carried away by the flood in the Wabash.

HEAVY RAINS IN INDIANA—FLOOD IN THE WABASH RIVER, &C.

Lafayette, Ind., Friday, June 11.

It commenced raining here at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, and poured down almost incessantly until this (Friday) morning. The Wabash River rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning to find their homes filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats and by swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat Creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad across the Wea Creek was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of $20,000.

There are two more breaks west, and not less than five culverts east, on the same road, are also gone. There are, besides these, other serious breaks.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the Wabash and Erie Canal. At Walcott the feeder for the level four miles east of the lock and dam, and five hundred feet of the embankment are gone. The State Bridge is also gone, and there are seven breaks between here and there. There are also several large breaks at Attica, Delphi, Logansport and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the Canal again this Summer.

Lafayette, June 11—7 P. M.

The Wabash River is still rising and immense quantity of saw-logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. A large quantity of grain stowed in barns will be a total loss.

Foreign News Expected from Cape Race.

Sackville, N. B., Friday June 11—P. M.

The operator at Port au Basque reports that a steamer has been intercepted off Cape Race, and that here advices are on the way to New-York, but as yet not one word of the report has not come to hand, and we are utterly in the dark as to what steamer it is,—though we presume it to be the *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst. for Quebec.

The Boston Light Infantry's Excursion to New-York.

Boston, Friday, June 11.

The Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Charles O. Rogers, numbering seventy-six muskets and accompanied by Gilmore's Salem Brass Band, left this afternoon for New-York *via* Norwich. On the Company staff are Major-General B. F. Edmands, Aid to Capt. Rogers; Albert Dodd, Adjutant; Ralph W. Newton, Quartermaster; Col. John C. Boyd, Paymaster; and Dr. Samuel A. Greene, Surgeon. Very hearty cheers were given and three "tigers," on their departure, a large crowd having gathered to see them off.

The Latest Visitation.—The brig *Crimea*, Capt. Highborn, from Remedios 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. On the 26th ult., the land still in sight, the British war-steamer *Buzzard* bore down upon her, and when within hailing distance fired a blank cartridge, whereupon the brig hove to and hoisted her colors. A boat from the steamer boarded her, with an officer, who asked where she was from and bound, and also examined her papers. No one on board the brig was frightened, nor was there any sensation. We are not informed whether the British officer wore dirty or clean clothes; whether his beard was long or short, or even whether he had a beard; or whether he looked fiercely or otherwise. Certain it is, however, that the brig has arrived in safety, and that her captain and crew cannot furnish us with materials for an exciting war article.—*Boston Traveller, 11th.*

The Board of Aldermen.

HACK-DRIVERS TO WEAR BADGES—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR CENTRAL PARK—INTERESTING FROM THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

The following message was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The Board of Police Commissioners have transmitted to me a communication received by them from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, recommending the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council requiring that every licensed driver of a hackney coach shall wear a badge on his hat, with the number of his license displayed thereon.

I am of opinion that the passage of an ordinance for this purpose would be productive of much good at the several railroad dépôts in this City, and would enable the Police to preserve among the owners and drivers of these vehicles a degree of order which would not otherwise be so well obtained.

The accompanying ordinance has accordingly been prepared, directing the wearing of the badges by all owners and drivers of hackney coaches, except those having special licenses, which I respectfully recommend for your adoption. (signed)

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The ordinance makes a neglect to wear a badge as described above, an offence for which $10 can be recovered by the City. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in relation to the Central Park Commissioners (as published in the Times of Thursday) was called up and read again.

The President suggested that it should lie over until Monday, as it was a matter with which members should be familiar before voting on it. He had understood that in accordance with the present intentions of the Commissioners, the work would cost a much larger sum than had been allowed.

Alderman Tucker thought if gentlemen had any differences with the Commissioners, they should settle them elsewhere. He thought the money required should be appropriated without delay; and, therefore, he would move to fill the blank in the report with $300,000. Unless that was passed, the Board would adjourn over, and then it would not come up again until July, and in the meantime the work would be stopped.

Alderman McSpedon stated that when the subject was referred to the Committee, the matter was the subject of newspaper controversy among the Commissioners. They had endeavored to learn which party had the right of the matter. The Committee had been informed that one of the members of the Board of Commissioners had drawn money and expended it for other purposes than those for which it had been appropriated. Nevertheless, he was in favor of making an appropriation, although he thought a statement of what they intended to do, with a careful calculation of the expense, should be made. He thought, also, that the meetings of the Commissioners should be open to the reporters, so that the county might have an impartial account of their transactions. The Committee had laid the facts before the Board, as far as they could gather them, and now he was prepared to fill the blank with any amount the Board might deem best.

Alderman Davis favored an immediate appropriation.

Alderman Clancy stated that he would not vote for the appropriation, because, from the experience of the past, he believed to appropriate it, would be simply to vote money to be used against the political party to which he belonged. He believed money had been diverted from the source from which it had been intended as stated in the report; and, if any gentleman desired it, he would name the man to whom he alluded.

Alderman Adams—Name him.

Alderman Clancy—I mean James Hogg, and I will add that I hold affidavits attached to bills for the payment of which money has been set apart but which the men to whom it was due could not obtain, although application for it had often been made. In addition, he claimed that the Board had no right to appropriate money unless the members knew exactly for what particular purpose it was to be expended. He was willing to vote for the report if the blank were to be filled with $50,000.

After the debate had been continued for an hour longer, the Board decided to appropriate $300,000 by a vote of 13 to 2—Aldermen Clancy and Bradley in the negative.

The following communications were recived and referred:

Street Department, June 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Upon an examination of the condition of the roads, I find that extensive repairs are necessary to put them in good order, and that a large quantity of broken stone and gravel will be required for that purpose. I would respectfully ask that authority be given to the Street Commissioner to advertise for contracts for 2,000 cubic yards of gravel, and 1,000 cubic yards of broken stone, to be delivered as required at the various places on the roads where the repairs are to be made; and that authority be granted to advertise for contracts for Macadamizing Second-avenue, between Sixty-first and Ninety-second streets, in accordance with the appropriation authorized by law and made therefor.

In my opinion it is advisable to Macadamize only one side of Second-avenue, leaving the other side to be made a gravel road. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

REPAIRS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Street Department, June 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I find that orders have been given by Mr. Howard, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for repairs and alterations to be made to fire engines in several cases in which the total cost of such repairs and alterations will exceed $250. In accordance with the 38th section of the charter, this work can only be done by contract, "unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise."

All such orders I have countermanded, but in some cases the engines have been taken apart, and such alterations of the parts had been made that the engines cannot be put again in their original condition without a large expense.

I specify the following cases:

Engine No. 8—The work is ordered of Mr. James Smith and is partly done, and the engine cannot be restored to its original condition. The cost of repairs and alterations will be about $350. Among the alterations is the putting on of crane necks, cutting off the box, making large wheels, &c.

Engine No. 19.—The work is ordered of Mr. James Smith and will cost $375. It has so far advanced that the Engine cannot be restored to its original condition. The work consists of putting on new wheels, springs, running gear, iron tongue, and repairs and alterations to the bed-plate and connections.

Engine No. 40.—The work was ordered of Mr. Jas. Smith, and will cost about $350. The Engine cannot now be restored to its original condition.

Hook and Ladder No. 9.—The work was ordered of Mr. William Williams, and is partly done. This company are at present using a temporary truck. The cost will be about $250.

I would respectfully recommend, in view of the condition of the work in the above cases, that the Street Commissioner be authorised by a vote of three fourths of all the members elected to both Boards of the Common Council, to have the same completed without a contract.

I find in other cases that repairs and alterations and even the construction of new apparatus have been ordered by the Chief Engineer, in cases in which the cost will exceed $75, the limit prescribed by ordinance as that within which repairs may be made to fire apparatus, without the sanction of the Common Council.

In a number of these cases the work is partly done, and the engines or hose carriages cannot be restored to their original condition without considerable expense, as much in some instances as will make the repairs and alterations ordered. I would recommend in all cases where the repairs or alterations have been ordered by the Chief Engineer, and the work is partly done, that the Street Commissioner be authorized by the Common Council to have the work completed without contract.

Estimates were received by the late Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the building of a new engine for Engine Company No. 18. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Pine & Hartshorn, and the award confirmed by the Common Council April 29, 1857, and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies directed to execute the same. The office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was abolished by the new charter on the 1st of May, 1857, and no contract has been executed. Messrs. Pine & Hartshorn have proceeded under the award to build the engine, and it is now nearly completed. I would recommend that authority be given to the Street Commissioner to execute a contract with Messrs. Pine & Hartshorn, in accordance with their proposal.

Respecfully submitted,

EDWARD COOPER.

Street Commissioner.

After these communications had been referred, the Board adjourned to Monday night.

The Mariners' Family Asylum.—The anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum, on Staten Island, came off yesterday. This valuable Institution has been founded and is managed by a Committee of ladies. Its primary object is, to assist destitute families to help themselves, and thus promote their permanent relief; they believe the "charity of wages" is the noblest yet devised for the distressed, as it leaves them their independence of spirit and self-reliance.

The Asylum is located on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, but is in a more elevated position, commanding a fine view of the bay and wooded heights. It furnishes a comfortable home to forty old ladies, widows and mothers of sailors; and, if we may judge from their happy faces, and the neat cheerfulness of the house, nothing is left undone to make it a pleasant resting-place for their declining years.

Mr. B. J. Thorne called the meeting, which was very numerous, to order, and then interesting addresses were made by the Rev's. C. J. Jones and Cruttenden, Mr. James Byrne, and Captain Hart. The ladies who took an interest in this good work, would willingly open the doors of the Asylum to more of the many applicants, but want of funds prevents them; they have done much within a few years, and the public should support them. Between the speeches there was some very effective singing by an amateur choir, under the able direction of Mr. G. W. Petit. The whole concluded with a liberal supply of the choicest refreshments, furnished by the Lady Managers. Altogether, the occasion was a most interesting one.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Position of Parties in England—General View of Public Affairs

From Our Special Correspondent.

London, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The journals of the week will give you a very fair notion of the incredible confusion in which the politicians of England are now twisting and turning about, seeking vainly for some ray of light to lead them safely out of this year of transition into some intelligible future. But the journals are "journalistic," and that, you know, is quite another thing from "photographic." They describe the salient emotions of individuals, but do not paint the actual sentiments of the community. The truth, more appreciable, perhaps, by a stranger like myself than by the representatives of angry or exultant parties, seems to be, that neither the Tories nor the Whigs have won a victory; and furthermore, that nobody cares for either of them; that is, of course, for either of them as at present organized.

Partisanism has done as much mischief in England (though in a more externally decent way it must be owned) as in America, and as in America so in England the result of its doings is, that people are heartily sick of it. The old leader of the Whigs urged their Peelite recruit Cardwell up to the attack upon the Derby Government's weakest point—the Ellenborough question—with the utmost confidence of success. The case was certainly strong in their favor. Lord Canning's proclamation in India confiscating the property held of the State by the rebellious *talookdars* of Oude, had been grossly misrepresented into a general eviction of all the Oudian landholders, and upon this misrepresentation Ellenborough had broken away from his keepers, and rushed madly into a dispatch of the severest censure upon the Governor-General, thus exposing himself and his colleagues to the double imputation of irregularity in the formal administration of affairs, and of injustice to a public servant occupying a most difficult position in a far distant country. But Ellenborough immediately "received warning"—finding that Lord Derby or himself must go—went, and thus left his assailants, as sailors say, "all up in the wind." For it was impossible for Lord Palmerston and his men to make anybody believe they cared a button about Lord Canning or his office, whom they had partly given over while yet they were in power, to the tender mercy of the press—or about the *talookdars* or their property. The *bon mot* of one of the old Viscount's Parliamentary supporters (which is understood, by the way, to have cost its author an expected coronet,) that nothing in the way of principle ought to be expected of a "jolly old fellow who had lived all his life-long in office and in the violation of the seventh commandment," pretty fairly expresses the general feeling in regard to Palmerston. The accession of Lord John Russell to his side in the onslaught upon the Derby Government did less of good to Palmerston than of harm to Russell, for nobody believes that "Little Finality" ever has been, or ever will be, forgiven by his former ally for the unceremonious way in which he once dismissed him from office for "insolence to the Queen," and disregard of official propriety; and it was, therefore, felt to be humiliation which no English statesman should accept, and which Lord John would never have stooped, save in a lust of power, which provokes more of envious indignation than of envious admiration. The support of Cardwell and Sidney Herbert was neutralized by the return of their distinguished colleague, Gladstone, to the bosom of the Tory Church. Lord Goderich alone, among the conspicuous Liberals, was really credited with sincerity in the prosecution of the attack, and the best-informed men of the Liberal Party assure us that if Cardwell had not withdrawn his motion, Government would have shown a majority of over 20. Such a result would have been a formidable victory, and the Liberals were, therefore, it seems to me, well-advised, in making the contest a drawn battle, and leaving the field to their opponents. Summed up briefly, the position at present may be thus appreciated.

The Liberals have received a lesson richly earned by their pliancy to the factious personal ambition of their old leaders. The Tories have secured their authority for a good year to come, unless they are judicially maddened by Providence into some at present improbable blunder, and England waits to see how men in whom she has no confidence at all will succeed in governing her in the teeth of the growling and spleenful opposition of men in whom she has but a very little. Meanwhile, what is to become of India? If Lord Canning should resign and come home, which I judge to be rather improbable, since he has steadily pursued the path of duty in the face of a worse tempest than the Ellenbrough east wind, somebody must be sent out, and already the Clubs whisper, "Disraeli!" Amazing as this appointment would be, it is really possible it may be made. For the Tory Sinbads cry aloud to be delivered from their "Old man of the sea," and Gladstone is ready to take his place in the Exchequer and his leadership in the Commons. But Disraeli is poor, in spite of his rich widow wife, and he will not give up his Chancellor's pension to which he will be entitled after a year's service, unless for a prize like the Governor-Generalship of India, with its £25,000 a year. You see we Yankees are not the only people in the world who govern our fellow-citizens with a strict regard at once to the national honor and the domestic larder. The ejection of Ellenborough makes room, too, for a new man, and Bulwer is spoken of as his successor. "India" in the arms of the novelist would make not a bad subject for John Leach's pencil in *Punch*, but it may be doubted whether India herself would be altogether content to accept the "Wondrous Tale of Ahoy" and "Zanoni" as the text-books of her Government! However these appointments may be regulated, it is now nearly certain, I think, that Lord Derby will rule England and her empire for a twelvemonth to come, and that the Palmerston party, including the *Times* newspaper, have been as thoroughly whipped as the Sepoys—to whom indeed an indignant Ex-Cabinet Minister compared the treacherous subalterns of the Whigs in my hearing a night or two ago. And although some of the journals—and the *Times* in particular, having been so badly beaten—find all sorts of base reasons, such as anxiety for the results in personal expense and trouble of a dissolution, and vexation at the idea of emptying London at the height of the season, for the break-up of the Opposition, I feel sure that a general want of confidence in the Liberal organization, and a general disposition to get rid of Palmerston finally and at any price, had very much more to do with the matter. He has shared the fate, after following the least honorable particulars of the career, of Sir Robert Walpole, a hundred years ago.

The foreign policy of England will hardly be affected by the recent events. The Derby Government is as friendly to the United States as its limited intelligence will allow it to be; and as for European complications, England has only "to stand and wait." The infamous Government of France (for it has certainly earned this appellation by its truckling before the Army in the recent dastardly affair of the duels at St. Germain) is drifting faster and faster into troubled waters. Naples is likely to be thoroughly frightened into submission; but if this should not be so, Vesuvius may throw up the first flames of a universal eruption within a very short time, for France cannot interfere to check England in her demands upon the Neapolitan monarch, while she *must* interfere in the event of England's armed assertion of those demands. The political atmosphere is, then, you will perceive, heavier even than it was when I left New-York. The "world," however, goes on as gaily as if Salvandy had never coupled dancing with volcanoes. Parties of all kinds, dinners, operas, make each London night a second day—far righter, be it observed, and less moist than the tame first day which this vapid British sunlight provides for us in this unlovely month of May. The clouds to-day have been watched with unusual anxiety, for Lady Waldegrave, who possesses Strawberry Hill, gives a brilliant *fête champêtre* to-night at that classic place. She may have good weather, and I hope will, but what can she do to make her guests forget the fascinating ghost of Horace Walpole? Perhaps she *may* succeed in achieving even this wonder, and in that case she should be charged with the social care of the Duke de Malakoff. For the Anglo-French alliance is just now as much endangered by the British bores as it was a short while since by the Birmingham bombs. Pelissier fears a London dinner-party more than an Arab army, and is visibly wasting away under the deep essing influence of those great institutions, the British dowager, the British flunkey, and the British "white choker." He yawns himself nearly to death in favorable corners, goes to bed early upon a pipe, and having lost the lady who was to have enlivened the Embassy by her presence, is taking his "conciliatory mission" as sadly, as Froissart says, the English take their pleasure. H.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Preparations of the Squadron for the Experimental Trip—Interesting Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara,
Off Keyham Docks, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The *Niagara* is now fully prepared for her departure on an experimental trip. The purpose of this trip is to practice the paying-out of the cable, test the power of the brakes, and experiment upon the availability of the new electrical machinery which has been introduced. Probably we should have dropped down to the lower harbor to-day, but for the unpleasant state of the weather. It is the intention to anchor below only for a sufficient time to prove and regulate our compasses. We shall then proceed immediately to sea. After practicing for a few days we shall return to Plymouth Roads, remain a day or two, and then set sail on our final expedition, to commence the laying of the cable in mid-ocean.

Since my last, the steam engine and paying-out apparatus have been put up on the quarter-deck and are found to work smoothly, justifying the most sanguine expectations. The operation of the machinery has been witnessed with satisfaction by distinguished scientific gentlemen and several Directors of the Company. As a full description and plan will soon appear, I refrain from giving you any imperfect description of this apparatus; suffice it to say, that all that ingenuity and science could suggest has been brought into action. The new machinery not only pays out the cable, but is intended also to haul it in, if necessary. The brakes are very ingenious and simple. An indicator is attached, which shows the exact amount of pressure upon, and the strain sustained by, the cable, and another indicator marks every revolution of the wheels over which the wire passes. A contrivance is also attached for recording depths of the sea, by fathoms and miles. The steam engine, a beautiful piece of work, is not to be used in paying out. It is so arranged, however, as to be applied or detached in a moment, as occasion may require. The steam is supplied from the ship's boilers, conveyed through pipes thirteen inches in circumference.

The internal arrangements of the ship are sadly interfered with by the shipment of so large an amount of cable, and the addition of masses of machinery. Officers and men are alike crowded into very limited quarters, and yet there are additions to all the messes. The Captain entertains in his cabin the President of the Company, and a number of distinguished foreigners. The ward room is the quarter assigned to the chief engineer, who has the management of the cable, and to the directors and others. The electricians superintendents and others will be distributed among the officers' messes. The cable-splicers, watchmen, lamp-lighters and circle-men, and other of various callings, will be scattered about, or go into a separate mess. The number of these additions will probably be not less than thirty, and may be fifty.

In her present trim, the *Niagara* looks like anything but a war-vessel. An enormous expense has been incurred in fitting her for this service. The slightest suggestion of a modification or improvement has received attention. During the period of nearly nine weeks, since our arrival, gangs of men have been at work on board the vessel and at the Navy-Yard, completing the preparations for the expedition. Their labors have proceeded without intermission, day or night, except on Sundays, when nothing was done. One hundred and sixty of our crew volunteered their services to stow the cable, and were detailed for that purpose, in addition to some thirty coilers employed by the company. The crew having finished this part of their work, the company paid them $1,000 whereupon Jack Tar went ashore, and indulged in a two-days' "spree."

One hundred and forty-two additional miles of the Cable have been received on board since my last letter. This amount has been manufactured at Greenwich since our arrival. The total quantity now on board is rated (by estimate) at 1,498 miles, but measurement by the indicator shows only 1,470 miles. Deduct from this latter measurement three miles of wire buoy-rope and sixty-eight miles of condemned cable, put on board for experimental purposes, and the actual amount of available cable now shipped is 1,399 miles, of which 560 miles is entirely new. The remainder has been once used, coiled away, and again taken on board the *Niagara*. On our return from the experimental trip we are to receive sixty, or perhaps one hundred miles of cable, in addition, from Greenwich.

The weight of cable and wire-rope, now on board, is *fifteen hundred tons*. The cable is coiled in seven circles, as follows:

	Miles.
1. Ward-room circle, 38 feet diameter	311½
2. Forward lower hold circle, 34 feet diameter	357½
3. Orlop deck circle, forward, 36 feet diameter	170½
4. Berth-deck circle, 38 feet diameter	297
5. Quarter-deck circle, 33 feet diameter	260
6. Forecastle circle, 18 feet diameter	50
7. Main-deck circle, 27½ feet diameter	55

The first three circles are immediately above each other. The forecastle coil is condemned cable and wire-rope. In the main-deck circle will be coiled that portion of the cable now expected from Greenwich. In order to build this last coil, it was found necessary to remove the boats and stow them at the sides.

The decks are so crowded that it is difficult for two persons to pass abreast. Some idea may be formed of our cramped condition, when it is stated that besides this great mass of cable, the ship contains 16 iron tanks, each of the capacity of from 900 to 1,260 gallons; 23 casks of water; upwards of 200 fathoms of small chain, for the buoys; the engine and paying-out machinery; 20 hawsers, each of 50 to 70 fathoms length; the electrical apparatus, tools, wooden cribs for hawsers, and a bridge, extending fore and aft, which is erected 15 feet above the deck. On the outside of the ship, secured to properly fitted cranes, are two heavy boiler iron buoys, measuring 26 feet in length, by 13 feet, tapering at each extremity. To these are bent small chains, to be attached, if necessary, to the cable. Then we have several other buoys of wood, about the size of 90 gallons each, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

With all this however, every person appears happy and contented. Each seems to take an interest in the great work, and all wish it success and prosperity. We are making calculations to be in New-York by, if not before, the 4th of July next.

I have already stated that the commanders of the ships propose to be at the appointed place of meeting, in mid-ocean, on June 22. There is little doubt that operations will be commenced on that day.

Yours.

The Telegraph Question—Amos Kendall's Reply to Peter Cooper.

Washington, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have but this day seen the reply of Peter Cooper, Esq., to my letter of the 24th ult., published on the 30th.

This reply is so inconsistent with Mr. Cooper's character that I cannot doubt it was prepared by some other person who has abused his confidence by inducing him to put his name to it. This document contains three points, viz.:

First—The only evidence Mr. Cooper is made to give is, that the Magnetic and New-England Union Companies were invited to take stock in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is the assertion that it "was freely offered in this country," and the fact that those companies, in a memorial to Congress, quote from a private circular put forth to raise stock.

I challenge the proof that it was ever "freely offered at all, publicly or privately, to the Magnetic or Union Companies, or to any of their Directors or principal stockholders.

As for the private circular, it came from England, and it is not believed it was ever distributed for the purpose of raising stock in the United States at all.

Yet this is the only evidence the American Company have to sustain the assertion in their memorial to Congress, that the Magnetic and Union Companies were "*repeatedly invited*" and "*refused*" to take stock in the Atlantic Company!

Secondly—Mr. Cooper will doubtless be surprised and mortified to learn that in his reply, as also in a memorial to Congress, he has been made to father *a gross forgery*.

The following is an extract from his letter in the *Herald*, viz.:

"I reply further, that, at a meeting of Telegraph Companies, held in this city June 10, 1851—at which meeting the American Telegraph Company was represented—Mr. Kendall, who was the Chairman, submitted the following propositions:

'The several companies parties hereto bind themselves to each other to connect exclusively, as far as practicable, with the lines of such existing companies as may become parties to this agreement; and in no event to connect with any new line which may be gotten up in opposition to, or to the obvious injury of any existing line.

This agreement shall take effect as soon as ratified by any three of the above-named companies, and shall be perpetual.'"

Next after the word "perpetual," as above quoted, the proposition contained the following words: "*Provided*, that any Company, after having ratified the same, *may withdraw therefrom by giving to the other Companies one year's previous notice.*" The proposition was for a contract *binding only from year to year*; but by the omission of an essential part of it, the reader is told that it was for a contract to be *binding forever*. To change the meaning of a proposition by an omission is as clearly a forgery as to change it by an addition. Far be it from me to say or think that Mr. Cooper is capable of *knowingly* doing it one way or the other.

Thirdly—Mr. Cooper's reply contains also the following, viz.:

"Mr. Kendall also states that 'the memorialists sought only for equal advantages in connection with the Atlantic line.'"

I have to say in reply, that a contract was entered into on May 9, 1856, by the New-England Union Telegraph Company—one of the memorialists—which required that all business from Europe, whether destined for places east or west of New-York, should come first to New-York over the lines of that Company, and such as might be addressed to any place east of this city should be transmitted back over the same lines, paying to that Company full additional tolls."

This is not plain, honest Peter Cooper who makes this statement. The contract he is made to refer to had been repudiated by the American Company themselves before the time alluded to by me in the remark that the Magnetic and Union Companies "sought only equal advantages in connection with the Atlantic Line." Moreover, this contract was sought and made by the American Company themselves; the plan of sending all Eastern messages first to New-York *was their own*: they were to be returned to the East *over a wire leased by themselves*, and the double charges incident to this course of business were *for their own benefit*.

In a late memorial to Congress, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hunt are made to say: "This agreement was cancelled by notice, which the Newfoundland Company had reserved the right to give."

Now, I take it upon me to say, upon the evidence of a copy of the agreement, that it contains no such reservation; that it was binding for twenty years; that it was signed by Peter Cooper, President; and this absolute contract has been repudiated without other apparent cause than a determination of the American Company to obtain, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," the absolute control of all Telegraph Lines between New-York and Boston.

Most sincerely do I regret that such a man as Peter Cooper should suffer his name to be used to give weight to such statements as are contained in the late memorial of the American Company to Congress, and in his letter to you of the 29th ult.

AMOS KENDALL.

THE WILLETT'S POINT AFFAIR.

The Administration Side of the Case.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY JUDGE HOPKINS AND MR. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to examine into the facts and circumstances connected with the purchase of the Willett's Point property by the Government of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The Committee have given to the subject committed to their charge the most patient and laborious examination, and they have allowed to the investigation the widest possible range. Its scope, indeed, as the evidence will disclose, was limited only by the exclusion of an inquisitorial intrusion upon private affairs and transactions wholly disconnected with the subject of this investigation. And even this limit has not been observed with all the sanctity it should have been; for, in accordance with the special desire of those who were to be chiefly affected by the results of the investigation that the door of inquiry should be opened wide, the Committee yielded, perhaps too far to the spirit of determination, evidently exhibited, to find somewhere or other and somehow or other, cause for animadversion or crimination.

Of the motive that promoted the investigation the undersigned have nothing to say. Of that each one must judge for himself, from the evidence submitted with this report. Their province is an honest and impartial dealing with the facts of the case, and those facts briefly and chiefly are:

That a long time since, as far back as the year 1820, the necessity for a fortification at Willett's Point as a most important national defence, was urged upon the Government by the highest authority; by (to use the language of Gen. Totten) "the first Board of Engineers," among whom was the celebrated Gen. Bernard; that an appropriation for this object was—to quote again the words of Gen. Totten—"recommended with a great deal of emphasis several times;" that in pursuance of these repeated recommendations, Congress finally, by an act approved March 3, 1857, appropriated "for the commencement of a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New-York," the sum of $150,000; that soon after the said appropriation was made, the necessary negotiations were commenced by the Engineer Department for the purchase of Willett's Point—about 110 acres of land, or 130 acres, including the water front—for the site of the proposed fortification; and, finally, that upon careful inquiry into the value of the property, after consultation with the Cabinet, and with its approbation, Willett's Point was purchased at the price of $200,000.

In ordinary times such a transaction, being but a common business act of a department of the Government, would have passed without complaint. The integrity of the act would have been a matter of universal presumption. But in the present exasperated state of party politics, and heated local strife between factions of the same party, there is little charity with those who are out of power for those who are in; and hence the purchase of the Willett's Point property by the Government has been made the subject of grave accusation against the functionary who made it, the Secretary of War, and other officers of the Government.

From the tenor of interrogation pursued by the member of the Committee who organized the investigation, it is most manifest that the purpose was, and the evident effort is, to fix upon the Secretary of War the following grave imputations: First, that he violated the law in giving more for the purchased land than the amount of the appropriation. Secondly, that he gave more for the property than it could have been bought for. Thirdly, that much more was given than the land was really worth; and lastly, that the Secretary of War was a party to a combination to effect the sale of the property at an exorbitant price.

The Committee do not hesitate to say that there is nothing in all the voluminous testimony, or in the facts of the case, to lend even the faintest color to any one of these insinuations.

I. As for the excess of the price paid over the amount of the appropriation made, the language of the act of Congress is a sufficient explanation and vindication.

The words of the law are as follows:

"For the commencement of a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New-York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars." (See sess. acts. 1856 and 1857, page 19.)

Had the appropriation been one complete, separate, final appropriation for the purchase of the site of the fort, most clearly the law would have been transcended by exceeding the amount of the appropriation; but there was no special, independent, entire appropriation for the purchase of a site. The appropriation is general—is in its express terms but the initiatory step towards the construction of a great work of national defence, upon which the will of Congress had formally and solemnly resolved. It does not on its face pretend to be complete and final. Future appropriations to carry out a great work of public policy are evidently intended, for no one is stupid enough to suppose that the contemplated fortification could be built for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of building a fort opposite to Fort Schuyler—that being a settled thing—and the purchase of the site for the fort being the first step toward the consummation of this policy, there could be no violation either of the spirit or letter of the law in making purchase of the site. The purchase of a site on the best practicable terms was nothing more nor less than an absolute necessary means for effecting a particular, and settled, and approved end. Indeed, the direction to the Secretary of War, to "commence" a fortification, carries with it, necessarily and irresistibly, the discretion and power to purchase the site on any reasonable terms, more particularly when there is no limitation as to price, or no specific sum fixed by law for acquiring the site.

How could the fortification be "commenced" without a previous acquisition of the site on which it was to be erected? and if, after Congress had indicated its will that the work should be "commenced," and had prescribed no fixed price for a site, the Secretary of War had declined commencing it because he could not purchase the site with a particular sum, would he not have been amenable to the charge of frustrating, at least for a time, the legislative purpose and will?

It is true that Gen. Totten, in his examination before the Committee, is made, seemingly, to bear testimony against the view just presented; but the adverse bearing is rather seeming than real, for his answer is in response to a particular inquiry, deceptively put, and does not touch the point in controversy.

The question propounded to Gen. Totten was the following:

"Has it been the custom of the War Department to pay more than the specific appropriation for property, during your connection with it? Answer—I have no knowledge of such a case. If there has been, it has not been within my experience." (See page 90.)

Here both the question and the answer refer to a case of specific appropriation for specific property. In such a case, an excess of price paid over and above a specific amount of appropriation, for a specific object, would have been in derogation of law. But in the Willett's Point case no such case is presented. There was no specific property named, and no specific price prescribed for its purchase. As before said, the appropriation was initiatory only; made, not to purchase this property or that at this or that price, but to put on foot, to "commence a fortification opposite Fort Schuyler, New York." It was based, evidently, on the idea of such future appropriations as might be necessary to complete the work in all its parts, from the purchase of the foundation to the laying of the last stone and the planting of the last gun.

And so as to the testimony of Judge Black, the Attorney-General. There is manifest purpose to make his opinion bear against the legality of the Willett's Point purchase; but on critical examination it will be found, like General Totten's, is in no wise antagonistic.

The question is very dexterously propounded, if the Government had made a specific appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of Willett's Point, would he (the Attorney General) have recommended a purchase at $200,000?

As the question was put, Judge Black answered correctly, that "neither the War Department nor any other department of the Government, is authorized to expend more money than is appropriated for a particular purpose."

But the true question should have been, if Congress had appropriated a certain sum to commence a fortification, not limiting the price to be paid for the site, and the site could not be had for that certain sum, would it have been legal to contract to pay more than that certain sum for the site? In this form, doubtless, a very different answer would have been have been given. Judge Black, evidently, did not have before him, at the time of his examination, the appropriation act of March 3, 1857, or he would have given a different opinion; for the subject had been officially submitted to him while it was in progress, and he had sanctioned and approved it, as the legal adviser of the Secretary of War.

But General Totten is mistaken when he says that there was no instance within his experience of a purchase of property exceeding a specific appropriation. It was done, and by General Totten himself, in the Fort Tompkins addition, and no later than August of last year. In this case the land (17 acres) was purchased at $25 per acre, and the appropriation was $42,300, and, unlike that which was made for commencing the Fort at Willett's Point, was complete and final in its terms. Yet, for certain reasons, "it was thought better by General Totten to pay the additional $200." (See testimony of Captain Wright, p. 227.) This may not have been strictly legal. If not, perhaps it was justified, or may at least be excused by the exigency of the case. But no matter what the reason of the act, it shows clearly that the Government has not, in all cases, confined itself to the exact amount even of specific appropriations, and that General Totten's testimony on the question is to that extent at least at fault.

In conclusion on this point it is very well known that it has been the practice of the Government, where incipient appropriations are made with the evident purpose of future appropriations, to exceed by anticipative contracts the existing appropriations, and thus, from the necessity of the case, it being impracticable to contract for half finishing, or fractionally finishing, the various classes of the work upon public structures. Almost all the public edifices constructed by the Government, including the Capitol in which Congress sits, are constructed under contracts anticipative as to the greater part of the expenditures upon them.

II. As to the second point, that the land might have been bought for less than was, in the end, paid for it.

The undersigned do not scruple to declare their entire conviction that, if at any time the land at Willett's Point could have been purchased for less than the sum paid for it, $200,000, there is no sort of blame or responsibility for it resting upon the Secretary of War.

The very first intimation made to the War Department in regard to the purchasing of land for a fortification "opposite Fort Schuyler," was contained in a confidential letter from Major Barnard the local engineer, to Gen. Totten, the engineer-in-chief, dated March 24, 1857. In that letter the engineer is informed that Willett's Point is "far the most eligible site;" that Mr. Wissman, the then proprietor, had made a proposition to take for the property $1,800 per acre, and $15,000 for improvements, and authority is asked for him (Major Barnard) "to tender Mr. Wissman $100,000 for the 111 acres he owns beyond the creek; or, if he positively declines this, to have the authority to offer from $750 to $1,000 per acre, upon actual survey of the land, and to compensate him for his improvements by a liberal appraisement." (See Major Barnard's letter, pp. 2, 3, 5.

Now it seems to be inferred, and those who are on the lookout to find ground for accusation will doubtless charge, that the property at Willett's Point ought to have been purchased on Mr. Wissman's proposal, for by it the Government would have saved $70,000.

But it so happens that this letter of Major Barnard and the proposition of Mr. Wissman were not in time submitted to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Totten says, it is true, that he "early" communicated to the Secretary of War Mr. Wissman's proposition. (See his evidence, p. 90.)

In this Gen. Totten is mistaken. He did not do what, unquestionably, he ought to have done. He did not communicate to Gov. Floyd the contents of Major Barnard's letter and the substance of Mr. Wissman's proposition. On the contrary, he responds to Major Barnard's letter of the 24th of March by a letter dated the 26th of March, (see p. 247), as follows:

"I have no idea that the Secretary of War will authorize an offer to Mr. Wissman of the sum you mention for his property at Wilkins Point, and therefore have not submitted your proposition to him."

Had it been forthwith submitted to the Secretary, short as was the time, the proposition of Mr. Wissman might have been considered and accepted. It might have been submitted on the 25th of March, for on that day it must have been received, and between the 25th and 31st of March the matter might have been considered by the Secretary and the Cabinet, and arranged before the property passed from Wissman to Irving, which took place on the 1st of April following, as the sequel will show.

Up to the 26th of March, then, General Floyd was kept in ignorance of Wissman's proposition to sell out at $130,000. There is nothing to indicate that he knew anything of it on the 27th, 28th, 29th or 30th of March, for the same reason that induced Gen. Totten not to submit Major Barnard's letter, and Mr. Wissman's proposition on the 26th would equally move him to withhold it on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instants; during which he supposed Major Barnard to be acting under his instructions of the 26th of March, directing him to proceed to Albany to procure an act of condemnation. It appears from Gen. Totten's testimony (see pages 89 and 90) and this letter, his decided preference in this particular purchase, though not in others, was for a condemnation and assessment by a Jury, which indicates the absence of all proneness on his part to urge the acceptance of a purchase in any other mode.

The significant question then arises, when did the Secretary of War have notice of Major Barnard's and Mr. Wissman's proposition?

According to the positive statement of Governor Floyd, (which is fortified by all the circumstances of the case,) not until his attention was arrested by a telegraphic communication from Major Barnard to General Totten, of the 31st of March, (see page 252,) apprising the latter that unless the bargain was instantly closed with Wissman, the property would pass into the hands of speculators, and the Government be then forced to pay an exorbitant price.

It seems that on the night of the 26th of March, 1857, Major Barnard (see his letter of March 27) had got information of the existence of a conditional but written contract between Wissman and a Mr. Irving to the effect that if the Government did not close the purchase with Wissman at $120,000 by the 1st day of April, the said Irving was at liberty to take the property at $130,000. Accordingly, fearing, as he says, that the Government would lose largely by a condemnation of the land, and that unless Wissman's proposition should be accepted before the 1st of April, the land would pass into the hands of speculators and the Government be thus forced to pay an exorbitant price, he again, by letters dated the 28th and 30th of March, urgently appealed to the head of the Bureau for authority to close immediately with Mr. Wissman; and on the 31st March a telegraphic dispatch was sent by Major Barnard to General Totten to the same effect.—(See letters of Major Barnard, of above date; see also Major B.'s testimony, p. 173, 74, 75; also telegraphic dispatch of March 31, filed with the papers in the case.)

Now it was this telegraphic dispatch communicated to the Secretary of War late in the evening of the 31st of March, just as he was leaving his office, as he says, that conveyed to him the first intelligence of any negotiations being in progress for the purchase of the property, and for the urgent necessity for an immediate decision on Mr. Wissman's proposition; so that only two days elapsed from the time the Engineer Bureau was written to on the subject, until the sale from Wissman to Irving was actually made and closed, and only a fraction of a day between the time Governor Floyd was first apprised of Wissman's proposition and the actual consummation of the sale from Wissman to Irving. If he had been apprised by General Totten of the proposition of the 25th, when General Totten received it, he might have laid it the same day before the Cabinet, and might have seen the urgency of the need for immediate action before the 31st of March. But the failure of General Totten to communicate the "confidential" letter of Major Barnard to him precluded from him not only all action, but all knowledge of the subject.

Well, the 1st of April came, and on that day the contract between Wissman and Irving was executed and made absolute, and Irving became the proprietor of Willett's Point.

Thus, before the Secretary had time to act, with a small fraction of a day before him, the Willett's Point property had passed into the hands of a third party, in whose hands, of course, the whole subject assumed a new phase and presented a new basis of negotiation.

Now the question comes up, what, under these circumstances, should the Secretary of War have done? With a "surprise popped upon him" in a most important matter, with none of the material and guiding facts before him, should he have issued without examination the order for the closing of the transaction with Mr. Wissman or any one else? Should he have proceeded, on this short notice, to a decision on so grave a matter, and that, too, when his Chief Engineer, regarding Wissman's price as exorbitant, and preferring condemnation of the land to a private contract sale, would have dissented from his action, and when that officer did not attach sufficient significance to Wissman's proposal to induce him to bring it to the notice of the Secretary of War?

The undersigned are of the opinion that the Secretary acted in the premises with a wise caution, which is deserving of high commendation rather than of censure. "I declined to do it," says Gov. Floyd, in his own words, "for it was a thing I had never consulted the Cabinet about at all; it was my first money transaction, and so I was not inclined to do it." This was just such prudence and wisdom as should characterize the action of all public agents. Had he pursued a different course, acting without conference with his colleagues and the President, it would have been an act of officious haste and recklessness, dangerous as a precedent, and censurable to the last degree. It were far more honorable to the Secretary to have allowed, and far safer to the public interests to have suffered, under the circumstances, the loss of the whole value of the Willett's Point property, than to have set an example of precipitation, without record in the history of our civil administration, and which would have involved in disgrace alike the Government and its administrative officer. Then, indeed, might his assailants have with success impeached the integrity of this act; for his precipitate acceptance, within the fraction of a day, of a proffer which the head of the bureau had rejected but a day or two before as extortionate, would have really subjected him to severe animadversion.

The Committee conclude that if there is any blame resting on any one for not obtaining the Willett's Point property at a less price, it lies not upon the Secretary of War.

A captious spirit might take ground that the Secretary of War should be held responsible for all the acts, both of omission and commission, of his Chief Engineer and of all his subordinates. It would be sufficient for any head of a department to attend to all the details of business in the various divisions and subdivisions of his department; that there must be trust in every bureau, and to that of the Engineer Bureau is confided the task of taking the initiatory movements for the acquiring of property in the Military Department of the United States. If there has been in this matter any want of promptness in that bureau, or if it has committed errors of judgment or of any other kind, the head of that bureau is censurable, not the Secretary of War.

It may be alleged, in behalf of General Totten, that he regarded Wissman's price as totally inadmissible, and that it was safer for the Government to pursue the process of condemnation and appraisement, and he may have regarded Governor Floyd as entertaining on these points the same opinion with himself, and, therefore, he may not have thought fit promptly to advise his superior officer of the propositions contained in the letter of Major Barnard, of the 24th of March, 1857; but the undersigned are constrained to conclude that it was an official error in the Engineer-in-Chief not to have communicated to the Secretary, at the earliest possible moment, that letter of the 24th of March, and all subsequent ones to the same effect, which, for some reason that the undersigned cannot comprehend, seem to have been marked private or confidential. The result might have been the acquisition of the Willett's Point property at the rate proposed by Wissman—$120,000 for the whole.

III. The opportunity for obtaining the site on Wissman's proposition having been lost, and Willett's Point having passed into the proprietorship of Irving, the inquiry, of course, next arose at what price the property could be had under the circumstances of the case.

On this point the undersigned must do the Secretary of War the justice to say that every precaution seems to have been taken for the obtaining of the land on the lowest possible terms.

Two modes of arriving at the value of the property seem to have been considered:—First, that of condemnation and assignment by a jury; and, secondly, a direct purchase from the new proprietor.

On consideration, the former plan was abandoned, and, the undersigned think, properly.

In the start Major Barnard seems to have favored decidedly the proceeding by condemnation, but on inquiry and subsequent reflection, he was constrained to conclude that this plan of ascertaining the value was a most unsafe one for the Government. In his letter to Gen. Totten, of March 28, 1857, (Appen. G., pp. 249, 250), he says:

Now, in reference to that, (the condemnation of the land), further reflection and knowledge of the actual state of things has induced me to hesitate about its expedience and before going to Albany with that object, I think it best to consult you.

After stating that the construction of a fort at Willett's Point would "damage all the property around," and that this damage would all be taken into account by a jury so as to "make the United States pay heavily for coming there," he says:

I give it as my firm conviction that if the United States seize this property, they will not get it for the existing appropriation and that not only delay in the commencement of the work, but delay in obtaining the title will ensue.

And, in his letter to General Totten, of March 30, 1857, he writes:

No jury will assess at less than $100,000, and by artful management a jury may be got to assess at $150,000 or 200,000. The property will immediately go into the hands of speculators. The $5,000 they have to pay on Wednesday to bind Mr. Wissman is a small sum compared with what they hope to make and they will risk it and then, possessing the nominal title, they will use every artifice and influence, political and pecuniary, with the people about, to compel the United States to pay roundly.

Juries, in assessing the value of property for Government purposes, are not apt to estimate with reference to what its value would be in private hands, but with reference chiefly to its value to the Government; and, when the immense interests designed to be protected by a seaboard fortification commanding the entrance to a commercial harbor are taken into consideration, it is readily seen how a jury would value the site for such a fortification to the Government at a heavy price.

The truth is, that the ascertainment of value by appraisement, whether by a jury or arbitrators, seems to have been always unfortunate for the Government, and to have been very seldom resorted to by the Engineer Bureau.

In the case of the New-Bedford purchase of sixty acres, (said not to have been worth over $300 per acre, and assessed at only $12,000 for the whole,) the question of price was referred to a board of three gentlemen, "the most prominent as to wealth and respectability in the city of New-Bedford;" and yet these prominent and respectable gentlemen assessed the sixty acres at $1,300 per acre. The Government referee himself putting it down at $1,250. (See Captain Benham's testimony, pp. 186, 187, 188.)

And so it will ever be. It is the nature of the case. Few men sympathize in money matters with the Government. The sympathy is rather with the citizen, and the ability of the Government to pay being regarded as almost unlimited, it seldom, if ever, has a fair chance in a matter of dollars and cents between it and the citizen.

Besides, the plan of compensation is an odious one. Says the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury:

"Sometimes there are circumstances which make it necessary to proceed by condemnation. My own impression is the Government ought to resort to condemnation as little as possible. It is a very odious mode of getting possession of property and ought to be avoided when it can; but there are cases in which we are compelled to resort to it."

The Secretary of War having, the undersigned thinks, for sufficient reasons, abandoned the design of proceeding by condemnation, another plan was adopted, that of ascertaining the value through persons in New-York, in whom the Government had confidence. This plan was undoubtedly a good one, and it seems to have been adopted in Cabinet, for the Hon. Howell Cobb states that he has an indistinct recollection that he suggested Mr. Schell and Mr. Fowler, the Collector and Postmaster of New-York, as the commission to ascertain the value of the land; and the Secretary of War states that the President himself suggested the last clause of his (the Secretary's) letter to Mr. Schell, commissioning him and Mr. Fowler to act in the matter.

Accordingly, Mr. Schell and Mr. Fowler were commissioned, by letter of the Secretary of the 13th of April, 1857, "to ascertain, as far as practicable, and by such means as they could fully rely upon, the fair value of the land." And they were desired to "fortify their opinions by those of such real estate agents as deserve the confidence of the community, from their standing and intelligence." (See Governor Floyd's letter, p. 5.)

On the 24th of April this Commission reported to the War Department that they had made inquiry as to the value of the property known as Willett's Point; that it was the "most eligible and desirable position for the erection of Summer houses;" that the "land fronting on the water in that vicinity was held by the owners at from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre;" and that, from the result of their inquiries, and from personal inspection of the property, they thought, "if the quantity of land was as represented, the sum of $200,000 could not be considered an exorbitant price."

The opinion of these gentlemen, the undersigned suppose, should be regarded as at once conclusive as to the value of the land. They are gentlemen of high standing and high position in the service and confidence of the Government, and under no motive to render any but an impartial decision. "It seemed very proper to me," says the Hon. Mr. Cobb, "that two officers of the Government should be sent, and my mind was impressed with the idea that it was the best protection the Government could have." But this opinion of the Commissioners (Messrs. Schell and Fowler) is sustained by an overwhelming amount of corroborating testimony. Some of the witnesses, it is true, do not attach so large a value, though none of them fix it at less than $500 per acre, but the undersigned believe that the more intelligent and reliable evidence upholds the estimate of Messrs. Schell and Fowler.

Four real estate brokers (see p. 7) estimate at $2,250 per acre, and for the improvements, deposit of stone, &c., $20,000 in addition.

Major Barnard, in his letter of March 24, already so often referred to, says:

"You see how lands are actually held all along the shore. Now the testimony of the residents is, that Wilkins' Point is really unrivaled for the objects which give these lands such value, viz: for country seats for the wealthy."

General Prosper M. Wetmore, (see his testimony, pp. 62, 63,) basing his opinions not upon speculative data, but upon the value of property in the neighborhood, rates the value, even as a private speculation, at $200,000.

John C. Mather says, (see p. 88:)

"From what information I have received, I believe the Government has bought the property for $50,000 less than it is worth."

Mr. Day, who purchased a part of the Willett's Point tract, would not take less than $1,500 an acre for his land, and improvements to be paid for beside. He states, moreover, that a Mr. French had sold his land, in the immediate vicinity of Willett's Point, for $3,000 per acre.—(See p. 179.)

"I would state (he adds) that I cannot buy land between the Neck and New-York, with such water front and other desirable points, for less than $1,500 per acre. I cannot buy land on the North River within fifty miles of New York, with fine views, for less than from $1,700 to $2,000 per acre.—(See App. No. 1.)

Henry Fringos says he bought 22 acres last year at $1,250 per acre, and sold at 3,000, another parcel at $1,500 to $1,600 per acre; another at $2,500 per acre; another of 37 acres, at $3,000 per acre for the front, and $2,000 for the upper part; a lot of 6 acres for $3,000, and of 4 acres for $2,500 per acre; that he regarded Willett's Point as worth, for speculating purposes, at least $1,000 per acre, and that if he owned it he should hold it at $3,000 per acre. (See his evidence, pp. 215, 216.)

Henry Grinnell, while he very modestly states that he was not a good judge in the matter, declares that he, for his unimproved 10 acres in the vicinity of Willett's Point, would not take less than $3,000 per acre. "Property along there," (Willett's Point,) he says, "is becoming very valuable, and is very rapidly increasing." (See p. 221.)

William Weeks, being asked what he regarded the value of the Willett's Point land, replied as follows:

I judge the value of that property by comparing it with other property in that section of the country which has been sold. I conceive that $2,000 an acre would not be extravagant for it; some portions of it particularly. I have sold property in that section, and near it for private residences, at $1,500 an acre, which I did not conceive so well located.

In reply to the question whether the appropriation made by Congress had not had the effect of enhancing the value of Willett's Point, he said:

"There is no doubt of that, yet still property has enhanced in value in that vicinity and has been doing so all through the last Summer through the panic. (See pp. 238, 239.)

To Edward A. Lawrence the following question was propounded:

How much do you consider the property at Willett's Point worth? A.—From $25,000 to $30,000; because it is located so elegantly; Wissman laid it out in building lots, and sold a lot to Mr. Turner at the rate of $3,000 an acre; I think its locality and position make it a great deal more valuable; it is rather abrupt on the Sound, but rises beautifully and in a mound. (See p. 231.)

The Hon. John A. Searing, member of Congress from the district in which Willett's Point is situated, deposed as follows:

Question.—Take the whole of this land at Willett's Point together—front, back and side land—what do you estimate the one hundred acres worth? Answer.—From the way property has been selling in that neighborhood, I should say it was worth near $2,000 an acre.

Question.—If you were a man of means and desired to buy the property, what would you have paid for it? Answer.—If I took a fancy to the property, I would have been willing to have paid almost any price for it.

Question by Mr. Florence.—Would you have given $2,000 an acre for it? Answer.—Very likely; probably more.

Question.—If you had been the owner of the property, and knew that an act had been passed for the purchase of it, what would you have expected to get from the Government for it? Answer.—A pretty large sum; I would have got more than they did if I could have possibly done it.

Question.—With a knowledge of the appropriation for the purpose, $150,000, would you have expected to be paid $200,000 for it? Answer.—If I thought the Government wanted it, and must have the property, and could not do without it if I had paid only $15 for it, I would have asked $250,000, or as much more as I could have got.

The foregoing is but a portion of the oral testimony, going to show that the Government did not pay more than a fair price for the Willett's Point property. It would seem to be all-sufficient for its ends.

But there is yet another criterion and test of value which, perhaps, is still more convincing than mere individual opinion—the comparative price paid by the Government in other cases of military sites then, and in the present instance of Willett's Point.

In the New-Bedford purchase—a case settled by arbitration—already referred to, the price paid was $1,300 per acre, which considering the comparative location of the New Bedford purchase and Willett's Point, is more in proportion than was paid for Willett's Point.

In the Fort Tompkins' addition, purchased the last year, the price paid for seventeen acres was $42,500, a little more than $2,500 per acre; while the price paid for Willett's Point was about $1,500 per acre, including the water front; and yet Willett's Point and Fort Tompkins are similarly situated in reference to New-York.

It would be entirely pertinent to ask, if it was not exorbitant in the Government to give $2,500 per acre for the land at Fort Tompkins, how can it be exorbitant to give $1,500 per acre for Willett's Point in the same vicinity?—(See Captain H. G. Wright's testimony, pp. 225, 226, 227.)

And on the 14th of August, 1854, a lot of land of five-and-a-half acres was purchased for fortification purposes of Peter Jacobson for $12,000, or more than $2,300 per acre, which was $800 per acre more than was paid for Willett's Point.—(See App. No. 17, p. 269.)

Such is the actual evidence as to the value of Willett's Point property. It is clear, conclusive, overwhelming to the point, that the government paid no more than a fair price for it.

But passing by all parol proof, there is one general consideration which stamps entire reasonableness on the purchase. The very locality of the land settles the question. Situated within a few miles of the Empire City of the Empire State of the Union, whose commerce is world-wide, exacting rich tribute from every State of the Union, and from every country of the civilized globe, and building up almost semi-annually magnificent fortunes for hundreds and thousands of her citizens, and laying the foundation for the occupation of every beautiful spot with the princely villa and palatial edifice, such a location must needs be of surpassing value; and one hundred acres of land thus located, with splendid water views and beautiful scenery, are worth as much money (as the Hon. Mr. Searing said) as mortal means can command.

The undersigned do not hesitate to express their decided conviction that the price paid for the Willett's Point property was by no means exorbitant, if the testimony of intelligent and creditable witnesses is to be relied upon; and further believe that, from the rapid and constant advance in real estate values in the great commercial metropolis of the Union, a year's delay in the purchase, would have added largely to the cost, perhaps doubled the price to the Government, and before the last payment. They are confident that it was sound policy in the Secretary of War to make the purchase at once; that he has saved money to the Government by doing so.

IV. As to the last charge, which the course of interrogation seems to aim to fix upon the Secretary of War—to wit: that he was connected with a combination to effect a sale of the Willett's Point property for some end of personal interest—the undersigned have but to say, that, in the absence of any particle of evidence to the contrary, they cannot consent to do that distinguished gentleman the injustice to enter upon any detailed consideration of it. His own good name and his high position in the country should be, and is, a full refutation of all such calumny; and so all but the prejudiced and the embittered partisan will say.

They have only to add, on this point, that after a most extraordinary course of interrogation, in which the rules of legal evidence were set at naught, and the most palpable irrelevancy tolerated, there is not a solitary circumstance, not one jot or tittle of evidence to affect the personal honor or official integrity of the Secretary of War.

An effort was made, it is true, by an inquisitorial prying into private transactions, to connect certain bank accommodations had by the agent of Governor Floyd with a speculation in the Willett's Point purchase, but the idea was utterly dissipated by the unqualified testimony of respectable witnesses that those accommodations commenced months before Governor Floyd became a member of the Administration—before President Buchanan was elected, and had reference exclusively to his own private interest and business operations.

Indeed, after all the tedious investigation made by the Committee, the undersigned, as a portion of that Committee, have seen nothing to criminate any one against whom it seemed to have been aimed. To one party, at least, whom there seemed a disposition to implicate—the Hon. Augustus Schell—the Chairman of the Committee himself took occasion to exonerate from all improper connection with the Willett's Point purchase. On page 117 of the manuscript evidence he does justice to Mr. Schell in the following emphatic language:

The Chairman—Mr. Horace F. Clark asked me about his (Mr. Augustus Schell's) evidence, and I told him, as near as I recollect, everything he swore to. I know his examination was a satisfactory one, and proved to me that he had nothing to do with the combination which effected the sale of this property to the Government.

What was thus said with entire truth of Mr. Schell might, so far as the proofs are concerned, be as well said of all whose official conduct came under review in the investigation.

The undersigned do not feel that they will have done their full public duty should they close this report without entering their solemn protest and earnest warning against what they regard a great public evil—the frequency of these Congressional investigations.

The history of the present session of Congress satisfies them that to raise an investigating committee has become a matter of far too great facility, while the progress and result of this particular investigation have fastened upon their minds the conviction that the facility complained of not only may be, but has been, made an instrumentality for the commission, not of simple injustice merely, but of grievous injury and perhaps irreparable wrong. It opens to malevolence the widest scope for the gratification of its vindictive promptings, and makes for personal and party malignity the opportunity to scatter suspicion, and to wreak its dark vengeance upon its marked out victims.

In this instance no specific charge was brought forward as a basis for the investigation. No one could be found who would take upon himself the grave responsibility of indorsing a definite accusation against the Secretary of War. But it seems to have been presumed that there was something wrong in the affair of the Willett's Point purchase, or, may be, it was hoped that something wrong would turn up in the course of the investigation, should one be had; and so a general inquiry was suggested into all the matters and things relating to the transaction.

The investigation commences. The accused party is not present to confront and cross-examine the witnesses, because there is no party actually accused or arraigned; and so in order to manufacture materials for the investigation, and save the proceeding from the appearance of a bold farce, a course of random and totally irrelevant interrogation becomes indispensable and is allowed.

The result is an outrage upon all justice and right. While there is no named allegation against Gov. Floyd, and himself all the while absent, his official conduct, and even his private affairs, having no sort of connection with his public relations, were made the subject of a prying scrutiny for months together; he is placed before the country in the attitude of a public functionary arraigned for malfeasance, when in the recess of the committee rooms it is known that no one has dared to specify the charge; suspicion is aroused by the mere fact of the investigation; defamation is set to work; falsehood does its task; and yet, after a most protracted and searching, and even inquisitorial investigation, not one single circumstance is developed to impeach, in the slightest degree, his honor as a man or his uprightness as a public agent.

The justice of this great nation revolts at such a course of procedure, and Congress owes it to the country and the character of the nation at once to apply the corrective, by refusing any Committee of Investigation unless there be a specific, tangible charge and a responsible accuser. Otherwise, Congress will but lend its high authority to the perpetration of injustice and wrong; calumny will have unrestricted scope, and no man's reputation will be safe.

The undersigned submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the evidence taken before the Committee does not in any degree warrant the slightest imputation upon the official or personal integrity of the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That the evidence does not warrant the imputation that Augustus Schell was guilty of any official or moral delinquency in connection with the purchase of the property at Willett's Point.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

G. W. HOPKINS,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

The Lemmon Case in the Court of Appeals.—The case of Jonathan Lemmon, appellant, *vs.* The People of the State of New-York, respondents, came up this morning in the Court of Appeals upon the application of counsel for its hearing as a preferred cause. The Court held that it was not entitled to be heard out of its order on the calendar under any statutory rule, and that whatever might be its speculative interest, in respect to the civil condition and liberties of colored persons within the protection of this State, there was nothing to justify postponing the hearing of suitors who were asking the determination of substantial rights in real controversies.—*Albany Eve. Journal, 9th.*

The *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburg, under the head of "Diplomatic Changes," says: "Mr. Seymour, Minister of the United States, is about to leave St. Petersburg; Mr. Pierce, his Secretary, left some time back."

FROM WASHINGTON.

M. Belly in Nicaragua—Influence of the French and British Alliance on American Affairs—The State Papers—Retirement of Gales & Seaton—Benjamin and Jeff Davis—Gov. Wright and Mr. Bright.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

The mission of M. BAILEY (BELLY) to Costa Rica and Nicaragua may be that of an authorized French Government Agent; but it is more probable that he is an employe of some company of French and German speculators in transit routes, which, in the old world and the new, have become subjects of an extensive and regular trade. LOUIS NAPOLEON has a peculiar personal interest in Central American communications between the two oceans. In the days of his youth and obscurity he personally conducted an exploration and survey of one of these routes, of which, I am informed, the report may be found among our official documents.

It may be the policy of the French Emperor to gratify the restlessness of his people by engaging a portion of them in a wrangle over the contested privileges of a railroad or canal grant from one of Central American States. Experience has shown that a controversy of this sort would far outlive the patience of that volatile people.

If it is the true policy of the United States to apply the Monroe doctrine anywhere, it is specially applicable to the control of the transit routes through Central America. LOUIS NAPOLEON perfectly understands this, and knows that none of his subjects could acquire possession of any exclusive advantages involving the monopoly of any one of the contemplated canal or railroad routes without exciting the hostility of this Government to their enterprise. This would fill the measure of his scheme for diverting the attention of the people from their home affairs. And just at this point the Anglo French alliance becomes of the highest importance not only to the allies, but to ourselves. The policy of England and France in Central America might well coalesce as against the interests of the United States. It is not unlikely that the serious disputes which exist and are likely to be continued between the British and American Governments will revive the exhausted discussion in regard to the Mosquito protectorate, with all its irritating incidents. The coöperation of the French Navy will make that of England invincible in the West India seas, and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Continent. It may have been an assurance of the permanency and efficiency of that alliance which induced PALMERSTON and DERBY to adopt the aggressive policy toward the United States which has resulted in the intolerable insults to our merchantmen almost within sight of our own shores. I associate the names of the late and present Premiers, because it is manifest that the orders under which those semi-piratical outrages have been committed were a legacy from the first, but have been accepted by the existing Administration.

But though the French alliance furnishes a means for vindicating these hostile proceedings with the high hand, it does not supply a motive for them. Nor has there been any probable explanation of the plan they are intended to enforce. There is nothing in our past history which should have encouraged the hope that we would submit to the injury and indignity involved in these assaults upon maritime rights. And if war should ensue, whatever might be its result, the material interests of Great Britain would suffer the most by it.

From the Senate's votes on the proposed war steamers, it is obvious that very few members of that body expect war, or are willing to take the responsibility of making provision for it. After the defeat of the amendment for ten steamers-of-war, by a large majority, another for half the number was carried by one majority—but two Senators more than a quorum being present. In a full Senate even that would have been defeated.

The continued publication of the American State papers, though a job for the relief and advantage of individuals, will rescue many valuable papers from obscurity and provide authentic materials for history. The act of the Senate would have authorized an expenditure of $1,000,000. By Mr. STANTON'S amendment the House cut down the expenditure to $340,000.

The intention of both Houses is to provide for the retirement of Messrs. GALES & SEATON, who for nearly half a century have conducted a public journal generally representing "His Majesty's opposition" to the existing Administration. An opposition is a State necessity, under all popular governments. The benefits which a firm, dignified and conservative opposition confers upon the country is a palliation for the introduction of the pension system. In this case however, it is understood that Mr. WENDELL, the public printer, has a contract for one-half of the profits resulting from the job. Mr. WENDELL is not a veteran in any public service, though he has much and profitable experience as a factor for those who are.

The country would not, probably, object to a moderate pension, of a definite amount, to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, but there is no good reason why it should be associated with an enormous undertaking for book-publishing. The materials for this publication are in the State Department, and can as well be prepared and printed by its officers as by newspaper publishers.

It is understood that Messrs. GALES and SEATON propose to retire from the management of the *Intelligencer* when the arrangement now provided for shall be perfected.

The personal scene between Senators BENJAMIN and DAVIS was explained away to-day. Admitting the necessity of explanation, the thing was managed handsomely enough, except in the supplementary remarks of Mr. HAYNE, who, without the slightest provocation, congratulated both the parties upon the gallantry and chivalry of their conduct, and talking like an expert of seconds, bloodshed, and all the other terrible things known to the science and practice of dueling.

Two months ago I called attention to the extraordinary course of the President in delaying to submit the nomination of Ministers, long since appointed, to the Senate. The most conspicuous of these cases is that of Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, Minister at Berlin. Mr. WRIGHT is charged with having made a few common sense remarks to the king at a public audience, instead of the twaddle prescribed by etiquette. Another offence attributed to him is that he furnishes no liquors at entertainments in his own house, and drinks none at those which he attends elsewhere. The real cause of the expected proscription of Gov. WRIGHT is, that Mr. BRIGHT, one of the acting Senators from Indiana, has a personal and political feud with him, and that Mr. BRIGHT'S influence is paramount at court. If the nomination be not submitted this session, the appointment will fall. A.

Financial Crisis in the House of Representatives—The Ocean Mail Service—Collins—Tehuantepec—Rival Claims and Rival Propositions—Communication with Salt Lake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10, 1858.

There has been rather an amusing feature in the anxiety of the members of the House to adjourn at the earliest moment, and the annoyance with which they have witnessed the endeavors of the Senate to prolong the session. The fact is, that the majority of members,—especially those from the South and West, who live somewhat faster than our decorous New-Englanders and prudent New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians,—are "flat broke",—that is to say, out of funds,—and they want to adjourn for the simple reason that they haven't got money enough to pay up their board and liquor bills, and are actually daily running in debt. The play of "Lend me Five Shillings" is thus now daily enacted upon the boards of the political metropolis; and there never was a better time, the fear of investigating Committees being out of the way, for the lobby to effect a great deal by the judicious expenditure of a little hard cash than at present. This result is owing to the law passed this session permitting members to draw their entire salary in a lump at its commencement, which it is now clearly seen will have to be repealed. As it is, the gambling houses will absorb a large part of members' salaries, as they have done this season, and the improvident members who thus get rid of their money will be left along towards the close of the session to the temptations of the lobby, which is then especially eager, lavish and rapacious. At this moment it fortunately happens that the lobby are destitute also, and, although they deal largely in promises to pay, find it inconvenient to "fork over." None but simpletons, however, are to be corrupted by mere promises; it is the sight of cash alone, which to an embarrassed man, induces a struggle between the dictates of virtue and the calls of necessity. Thus, even TOM O. EDWARDS' offers of land scrip, contingent upon the passage of the Nebraska Railroad Land-Grant bill, go at a terrible discount, and other similar inducements are treated with like disdain. The Senate, which is composed of wealthier and less improvident gentlemen, do not feel so deeply the "financial crisis" which has occurred in the House. They, therefore, are disposed to remain as long as the state of the public business renders it desirable. The Senate actually contemplates a still further extension of the session, but the House will yield no further, especially as there is now no fear that the President will call them together again if they go away.

Members of the House complain that the Senate's attempt to establish a new general principle with reference to the Ocean Mail service, is unfair at this time, on the heels of adjournment, and in derogation of the understanding that the whole subject would be left for a complete revisal, and the establishment of a correct general system, at the next session. The debate in the Senate on the Ocean Mail Transportation bill revealed an equal amount of ignorance and dogmatism on the subject. The new Senator from North Carolina, Mr. CLINGMAN, was peculiarly brilliant. He thought that time was of little account in the transportation of the mails, and he, accordingly, eulogized the packet service, as if, in an age of steam, we might contentedly return and do business by the superseded slow coaches of a by-gone period. The ideas of Mr. CLINGMAN were of a piece with those of some other Southern Senators, some of whom could not see the necessity of maintaining any American lines of mail steamers at all, when our mail matter could be transported by British vessels! Others were for allowing as compensation just the amount received for postage on a line, and, of course, running only such lines as would pay a sufficient amount of postage to support themselves. The attempt to strike out the appropriation for the Havre and Bremen lines, and confine the compensation on them to the amount of postage, was so nearly successful that the existence of these lines trembled in the balance for some time yesterday, until Mr. COLLAMER demonstrated that, by giving COLLINS a subsidy, and permitting him to run to Southampton, while the subsidy was taken away from the Havre and Bremen lines, and their compensation limited to the amount of postages, reduced by the competition of COLLINS, both these lines must be driven off the ocean, leaving COLLINS a perfect monopoly of the line between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen. This was a stretch of good nature towards COLLINS, which the Senate reconsidered, and which the House will, certainly, not reinsert. The latter body is not, by any means, eager to give him the privilege of entering into competition with the Havre and Bremen lines, by permitting him to run to Southampton instead of Liverpool. Under circumstances which would justify delaying the passage of the bill, it is extremely doubtful whether COLLINS would get this privilege accorded to him by the House.

In reference to Tehuantepec, it is difficult to see what are the ideas of the Postmaster-General in making a bargain with the Benjamin Company to carry the mails. In his late letter to Mr. ENGLISH, he says it is sufficient to know that responsible parties, *claiming to be* in possession of the Tehuantepec route, propose to make the contract; but it appears to me that his amount of knowledge is very insufficient to base a contract on, especially as it is perfectly well known that HARGOUS & Co., though thus *claiming* to be in possession of the transit, are not, and that SLOO is. The carriage-road across the Isthmus was built entirely by the Sloo party; it is their property, and they declare their determination to retain possession of and protect it against everything except superior force. Besides, the fact that the road is theirs, that they have material ready to complete it, and vessels ready to make connections with it, is the further fact that SLOO offers to carry the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco for the amount of postages merely, and to give ample security for the due performance of the contract, while the Pacific Mail Company require a subsidy of $328 350, including transportation to Oregon, and HARGOUS & Co. require $286 000 to connect with the Panama line at Acapulco. Yet the Senate did not accept Mr. SLOO'S proposition, which was offered by Senator PUGH. And in spite of the double fact that SLOO will carry the mails for the postages, giving ample security, and has actual possession of the transit route, and that HARGOUS & Co. must be paid $286,000 for less than the same service, and have only a claim to possession, the Postmaster General is still bargaining with the latter. I think Congress would be happy to hear from him a reason for this preference, none at all being contained in the letter which he addressed to the House Committee. It is not expected, however, that a reason can or will be given. No answer has yet been received to the inquiries contained in the respective resolutions of Senator PUGH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, calling for information as to the interference of the President in behalf of HARGOUS & Co., in the negotiations that were carried on in the city of Mexico. No answer is expected, because none would be safely ventured on. The subject must receive more attention than Congress can bestow upon it at this session.

The departure of the last train of reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth for Utah, suggests the important inquiry whether Government have made any arrangements to keep open the line of communication between the troops at Salt Lake and the posts on this side of the Plains. Five or six thousand troops are now at Salt Lake, or *en route*. Some of these will not arrive till late in the Summer. Last Winter, Col. JOHNSTON and his command were seven months without official intelligence from Government, and endured great hardships from the scarcity of clothing and provisions. Their severe military duty and the hardships they were subjected to, entitle them to extra consideration—they should, perhaps, have three months' extra pay—but will Government leave our troops to pass a second Winter at Salt Lake without keeping the line of communication with them unbroken? It will be unpardonable if they do so—a lack of common prudence which would deserve severe reprehension. The War Department some time since indicated its intention to use a regiment of the authorized volunteers, mounted, for this purpose. It is to be hoped that it has not reconsidered this important and very much needed measure. O.

Obituary.

Azor Taber, Esq., a well-known citizen of Albany, died on Thursday. He ranked among the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1852-3 he was State Senator from the Albany District.

Personal.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, has enrolled himself as a member of the Sons of Temperance.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.—At a few minutes after 11, on Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in one of the upper stories of the dwelling-house No. 12 Essex-street, occupied by Mr. E. RIDGWAY. The damage did not exceed $60. No insurance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Family Market Prices Current.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 11, 1858.

MEATS.

The warm weather has been against active trade in fresh meats. Prices have not varied, save for roasting pieces of Beef, porter-house steaks, and veal cutlets, which have advanced slightly. The inquiry for smoked and pickled meats has been very moderate, a large number of families giving the preference to eggs, which continue plenty and cheap. Beef, by the carcass and quarters, Mutton and Pork by the carcass, are now rarely sought after by families. Hence, we cease to quote such.

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL AND PORK—THOS. B. WAY, Stand 21.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12½
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	16 @ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	14 @ 16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	11 @ 14
Beef, corned ₱ ℔	6 @ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	10 @ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	7 @ 10
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Lambs, quarter	87 @2 00
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	9 @ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	5 @ 8
Veal, cutlets, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	8½@ 10
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	9 @ 10
Pork, larding, ₱ ℔	12 @ 12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	5 @ 8

SMOKED MEATS, LARD, &C.—FULLER & BAKER, Stands Nos. 128 and 160.

Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	12 @ 12½
Bacon, ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Hams, ₱ ℔	12 @ 12½
Smoked Shoulders, ₱ ℔	8½@ 9½
Smoked Tongues, each	69 @ 81
Pickled Tongues, each	69 @ 75
Lard, ₱ ℔	12 @ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	11½@ 12
Sausages, Bologna, ₱ ℔	18 @ 25
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

In this line no important changes have occurred. Supplies, moderate; demand, limited.

POULTRY AND GAME—PACKER & KNAPP, Stands Nos. 289 and 290.

Fowls, ₱ pair	1 00 @1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ ℔	17 @ 18
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00 @1 25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	75 @1 25
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 50 @1 75
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25 @1 50
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	17 @ 20
Western Poultry, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 00 @1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25 @3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₱ doz	1 00 @1 25
Snipe, ox-eyes	37 @ 62
Snipe, black breast, ₱ dozen	75 @1 00
Snipe, Brant, ₱ dozen	1 25 @1 50
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ₱ dozen	3 00 @4 00
Snipe, Dowitcher, ₱ dozen	2 00 @2 50
Plover, ₱ dozen	3 00 @4 00

FISH.

Salmon, Trout, Green Turtle, Connecticut River Shad, Shad Roes and Oysters are cheaper. North River Shad and Lobsters are dearer. The demand for all kinds is tame.

FRESH FISH—J. D. HISCOX, Stands Nos. 306 & 307.

Salmon, ₱ ℔	35 @—	Blue-fish, ₱ ℔	8 @—
Codfish, ₱ ℔	6 @—	Frost-fish, ₱ ℔	6 @—
Halibut, ₱ ℔	— @10	Black-fish, ₱ ℔	8 @10
Pike, ₱ ℔	— @12	Sturgeon, ₱ ℔	— @ 8
Trout, ₱ ℔	31 @50	Gr'n Turtle, ₱ ℔	12 @15
Eels, ₱ ℔	12 @—	Shad, N.R. each	— @25
Flounders, ₱ ℔	5 @ 6	Shad, Ct.R. each	30 @35
Porgies, ₱ ℔	6 @—	Mackerel, each	12 @—
Sea Bass, ₱ ℔	8 @10	Herring ₱ bunch	12 @—
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	10 @—	Shad Roes, ₱ pair	4 @—
Weak-fish, ₱ ℔	— @ 8	Mussels, ₱ ½ pk.	12 @—
King-fish, ₱ ℔	12 @—		

SHELL FISH—JOSEPH FORSYTH, Stands Nos. 262 and 263.

Oysters, ₱ 100	50 @ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25 @ 1 50
Clams—₱ 100	25 @ 50
Clams—Soft Shell, ₱ 100	25 @ 50
Lobsters—₱ ℔	6 @ —
Crabs—₱ doz	25 @ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₱ doz	$1 00 @ —

SALTED AND SMOKED FISH—J. WILCOX, Stand 358 and 359.

Salmon, smoked, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	10 @ —
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	11 @ 12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6 @ 12
Mackerel, Shore No. 1, ₱ bbl	$12 00 @13 60
Mackerel, Halifax, No. 2, ₱ bbl	12 00 @13 00
Alewives, ₱ 100	1 00 @ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

With warm weather, most kinds of vegetables have become much plentier and cheaper. The demand has been pretty good for the leading kinds at the reduced prices. The Green Peas now in market are mainly from the neighborhood of Burlington, N. J., and they are selling for less than half the price those from the South brought a week ago. Cucumbers are temporarily scarce. Fresh supplies will arrive by the next steamer from Charleston. Cauliflowers are in from Long Island.

VEGETABLES—S. LICHTENSTEIN, Stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446.

Potatoes, Old Carter, ₱ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₱ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 75 @ 3 50
Potatoes, Old Junes, ₱ bushel	75 @ 1 00
Potatoes, Old Peach Blows, ₱ bushel	87 @ 1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half-peck	20 @ 25
Potatoes, New Bermuda, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ —
Potatoes, New Charleston, ₱ bbl	3 50 @4 00
Potatoes, new, ₱ half-peck	31 @ 37
Turnips, New, ₱ basket	75 @1 25
Turnips, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50 @ 75
Turnips, New, ₱ bunch	6 @ 8
Carrots, Old, ₱ bushel	2 00 @ —
Carrots, Old, each	2 @ 3
Beets, Old, ₱ basket	50 @ 62
Beets, Old, each	1 @ 2
Beets, New, ₱ doz. bunches	75 @1 00
Beets, New, ₱ bunch	10 @ 12½
Onions, new, ₱ half peck	44 @ 50
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	6 @ 8
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	1 00 @ —
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	10 @ 12½
Cabbage sprouts, ₱ peck	12 @ —
Kail Sprouts ₱ peck	8 @ 10
Sprouts, ₱ bbl	50 @ 75
Sprouts, ₱ bushel	18 @ 25
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	3 00 @ —
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	1 25 @ —
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	18 @ —
String Beans, ₱ peck	— @ 75
Soaked Lima Beans, ₱ quart	15 @ 18
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	75 @ —
Cucumbers, each	6 @ 8
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4 @ 6
Mint, ₱ bunch	1 @ 2
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	10 @ 15
Chalots, ₱ bunch	6 @ —
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6 @ —
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10 @ —
Garlic, ₱ doz	1 00 @ —
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	8 @ 10
Salad ₱ doz heads	18 @ 37
Salad, ₱ head	2 @ 4
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	75 @ —
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	8 @ —
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75 @ —
Spinach, ₱ bushel	31 @ —
Spinach, ₱ peck	12 @ —
Water Cress, ₱ basket	31 @ 37
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	50 @4 50
Cauliflowers, each	5 @ 50

FRUIT.

Strawberries from New-Jersey, and gooseberries and cherries are decidedly more abundant, and are lower, with a good inquiry for them. Currants have appeared in small quantities.

DOMESTIC FRUIT—M. VANDERVOORT, Stands Nos. 135 and 136.

Apples, ₱ bbl	4 50 @7 00
Apples, ₱ half peck	35 @ 50
Apples, Dried, ₱ quart	7 @ 8
Strawberries, New-Jersey, ₱ basket	4 @ 9
Gooseberries ₱ bushel	2 00 @2 50
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	— @ 12
Cherries, new, Norfolk, ₱ ℔	— @ 9
Peaches, Dried, ₱ ℔	22 @ 25
Plums, Dried, ₱ ℔	22 @ 25
Currants, new ₱ quart	6 @ 8

FOREIGN FRUIT, &C.—J. LYNCH, Stand No. 3.

Oranges, ₱ box	2 75 @4 25
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25 @ 50
Lemons, ₱ box	2 50 @3 25
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12 @ 15
Pine Apples, ₱ dozen	1 00 @3 00
Pine Apples, each	10 @ 35
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	2 50 @3 00
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	37 @ 50
Bananas, ₱ bunch	75 @3 00
Bananas, each	1 @ 8
Figs ₱ box	25 @ 50
Dates, ₱ ℔	7 @ 10
Prunes, ₱ ℔	8 @ 12
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔	19 @ 25
Raisins ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Raisins, ₱ box	2 25 @3 00
Currants, by the barrel, ₱ ℔	8 @ 9
Currants ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Watermelons, each	50 @ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are more freely offered, and prices favor buyers. Eggs have not varied remarkably in supply, demand, or value. Manufactured honey is plenty. No comb honey available.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &C.—M. KENNEDY, Stands 196 and 197.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ ℔	16 @ 22
Butter, Orange County, ₱ ℔	22 @ 25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	14 @ 20
Cheese, old, ₱ ℔	4 @ 10
Cheese, new, ₱ ℔	5 @ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ₱ ℔	11 @ 16
Eggs, ten for	12 @ —
Eggs, twenty-one for	25 @ —
Eggs, by $1 worth, ₱ doz	12½@ 13
Honey, ₱ can	50 @ —
Honey, ₱ bottle	31 @ 62

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

G. MARZOLF & Co., Stands Nos. 97 and 98.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	25 @ 37½
Mangoes, each	3 @ 6
Cauliflowers, each	6 @ 15
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37 @ 50
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31 @ 75
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12 @ —
Pickled Onions, ₱ gallon	37 @ —
Horse Radish, ₱ bottle	6 @ 75
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	25 @ —
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6 @ —
Preserved Cherries, ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Prunes, ₱ ℔	10 @ 14
Sardines, ₱ box	25 @ 50
Catsup, ₱ bottle	6 @ 25
Catsup, ₱ gallon	37 @ —
Pearl Barley, ₱ ℔	8 @ 14
Split Peas, ₱ quart	9 @ —
White Beans, ₱ quart	8 @ —
Green Beans, ₱ quart	10 @ —
Rice, ₱ ℔	6 @ —

NEW YORK, Friday, June 11, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Receipts 42 bbls.

COFFEE—Quiet at old rates. Java, 15½c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 11c @13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9½c.; and St. Domingo, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON.—The sales have been confined to about 600 bales, in lots, at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12½

FISH—The market continues dull and heavy for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active, but prices favor buyers. The receipts have been limited, including 3,576 bbls. by the Hudson River boats, 803 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, and 1,182 bbls. coastwise from the South since noon of yesterday. Receivers, however, readily meet the requirements of purchasers within our range. Sales have been reported of 15,400 bbls.

Inferior to good Superfine State, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 35@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian continues in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is depressed and languid. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 35@$4 70 for mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 2 509 boxes Palermo Oranges at $2 30@$2 80; and 1,200 boxes do. Lemons at $1 50@$2 70, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. The supply is less extensive, and is stiffly held. The demand, however, is not so brisk. The receipts since our last embrace 40,705 bushels by the Hudson River boats. Sales 30,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western, $1 05; Red (Winter) Western at $1 03; Milwaukee Club at 88c.@92c.; inferior to choice Chicago Spring at 81c.@87c., and prime White Canadian, to arrive at $1 28, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and languid. Receipts since our last, 14,358 bushels by the Hudson River boats, and 4,307 sacks, coastwise from the South. Sales 33,500 bushels, at 63½c.@65½c. for damaged; 68c.@70c. for mixed Western; and 75c.@76c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more sought after at advanced prices. Sales 7,500 bushels at 67c @ 68c, with some reported as high as 70c. ₱ bushel. Receipts since our last, 2,800 bushels by the Hudson River boats. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are quiet. Receipts since our last, 10,000 bushels by the Hudson River boats. We quote Western at 45c.@47c.; State, 44c.@55c., and Jersey 40c @44c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES.—The demand has been good throughout the week, and prices remain unchanged. The receipts have been large. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 8,000 Dry-salted California, 17c., 6 months; 5 000 Dry Salted, California, 21½c., 6 months; 3,800 Dry Salted, Matamoras, 21½c., 6 months.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at our quotations. Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c., chiefly at 5c.@6c.; Old, 2½c.@3c., ₱ ℔.

IRON—Dull and heavy; small lots of Scotch Pig brought $24 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—Sole has been quite active throughout the week. Prices, however, are a trifle easier.—The week's movements were as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	67,600	4,900
Sales, sides	58,900	7,800
Stock at the close, sides	143,700	23,300

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at old prices. New-Orleans, 35½c @37c; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,580 bbls., to arrive and here, at 49c.@50c. cash, closing at 50c. ₱ gallon. Resin is more sought after, including common at $1 47½@$1 52½ ₱ 310 ℔s., afloat and delivered.

OILS—Fish Oils are less active, yet are quoted firm, to-day. Linseed is dull and heavy at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil 85c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and drooping. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 15 for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at declining prices. Sales 275 bbls. in lots, at 10⅞c.@11½c., ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand at unchanged quotations. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $18@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 11c.@17c for Ohio; 13c @20c. for common to very good State; and 21c.@23c for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ₱ ℔. The receipts of Provisions have been 848 pkgs. since noon of yesterday.

RICE—Sales have been reported of only small lots at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at languid prices. Sales since our last 370 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5⅛c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c @7⅛c.; with 200 boxes Havana within a range of from 6⅝c.@7⅛c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—13,000 ℔s. have been sold at 10c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The extensive auction sale of teas, to-day, brought together a very numerous company, who competed vigorously for the Oolongs, which brought very satisfactory prices. Greens were moderately inquired for at uniform quotations.

TOBACCO—Is in better request and is firm. Sales since Tuesday last, 72 hhds. of Kentucky, 7½c.@12c.; 412 bbls Havana, 31c.@55c.; 1,050 bbls. Sagua, and 149 bbls. Cuba, on private terms; 246 cases Seedleaf, 7½c.@16c.; 123 cases Florida, 22½c.; and 37 hhds. damaged, (at auction.) 4½c @6c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon. Receipts since our last, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY, at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A SABBATH EVENING Prayer Meeting is held in the Lecture Room at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

SULLIVAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.—This church having been newly painted and cleaned, will be open for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, late of New-York East Conference. Sermon in the EVENING to Young Men.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. SMITZER will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and a collection taken for Domestic Missions within the bounds of the Hudson River Association, south. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE New-York City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church 4th av., corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. B. M. ADAMS, C. C NORTH and JOSEPH LONG KING.
W. K. PEYTON, Chairman Committee Arrangements.

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND CHRISTIAN friends will direct special attention (D. V.) to the Romish Mass, or so called "Daily Sacrifice of the New Law," in Spring-st Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A Christian Jew will give an address on *the Errors of Judaism and Romanism, with regard to the finished Sacrifice of Christ.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES ON THE CHURCH.—The Sixth of the course will be preached (D. V.) at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 13, at the 8 P. M. service. Subject—*The Office and Divine Authority of Bishops in The Church.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st and 8th av. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor. Also, at Bergen, by S J. KNAPP, and with the young Pilgrims, at West Farms' Hall, HALSEY KNAPP. God is working at all these stations, and converts coming to Jesus.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited; seats free throughout. Expository lecture on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7¾ o'clock, P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, AT BROOKLYN—Professor BUSH will deliver a discourse on SABBATH MORNING, before the Brooklyn Society, on the subject of the *Lord's Prayer*, at the Athenæum, on Northeast corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Seats free.

THE REV. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., OF SAN Francisco, California, will preach (D. V.) in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. McElroy's, in 14th-st., near 6th av., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

DEDICATORY.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL hall, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, will be opened for divine worship by Prof. H. MATTISON, (former Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. WILBOUR, FORMERLY Miss BEEBE, will deliver a discourse before the New York Spiritual Association TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING IN THE 2d Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry st., near Grand, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, June 13, 1858 by the Rev. S. L. FINNEY, Pastor. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, S. M. C., will give an exposition of the prophecies relating to the present great crisis of the world, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION AND FIREMEN'S UNION.—The Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE will preach in the Baptist Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Christian Union*, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, to the firemen of Hudson City.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, JOHN-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW Morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. VALENTINE BUCK; in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE REV. C. W. BIDDLE, OF STAFFORD, Conn., will preach in the Bleecker-st Universalist Church (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

ELDER GEORGE STORRS PREACHES EVERY SABBATH, for the Christian Association, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P M. Strangers and citizens invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THERE WILL BE Divine service in the Chapel TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, beginning at 4 o'clock, and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. The Hospital is on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. CANFIELD, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 and 8 o'clock P.M. Seats free.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AT COOK-st. M. E. Church, Bushwick Cross roads, Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. ALEXANDER MILLER, of Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev SIDNEY A. COREY. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Education.*

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—WILL CHRISTIANS compel poor drivers to violate God's law by sitting at Church doors with carriages and horses? No.—*Unless ye have the spirit of Christ ye are none of his.*

REV. DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER, MISSIONARY from India, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching will be continued SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clk.

NORTH WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st. Preaching at 10½ by N. Z. GRAVES, and at 3½ by Dr. S. D. BURCHARD.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

JUST RECEIVED—THE FINEST BONNETS, AND Bloomers and Hats in the market, of all descriptions; Ribbons, Flowers, &c., at half the usual prices, at N. BINN'S New Millinery, No 413 Canal-st., near Sullivan-st.; also No. 451 Hudson st., near Morton-st. Milliners supplied. Straw Hats cleaned.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HAND-WAGON WANTED.—WANTED TO purchase a good second-hand hand-wagon. Apply to S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also. an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary or the supply of a retail store.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES.
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
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For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS,
Late the property of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
And JEAN JACQUES LAMARTAINE.
Will be continued daily,
At the store No. 361 Broadway,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
At prices merely nominal,
In comparison with intrinsic value.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

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CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

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CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
506 yards rich Bayadere Lavelle Cloths,
at 9 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
10,000 yards rich Paris de Beges.
at 8 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
1,000 French Jaconet Robes.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
2,000 yards rich Silk and Wool Baréges.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
500 rich Robes á Quille.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
500 pieces French Bayadere Foulard Silks.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
3,000 yards rich Lavelle Cloths.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
150 Rich Black Silks, Gro de Rhine.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
100 pieces Allendale Sheeting 11x4 wide.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.
Brandreth Buildings.
PUSHER LACE MANTELETS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS,
BLACK LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE TALMAS.
BLACK LACE CIRCULARS.
The richest goods at lowest prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway.
Brandreth Buildings.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

COOL AND REFRESHING.
Ladies and children who would make their purchases with comfort during the "heated term," should
VISIT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
and realize the invigorating coolness imparted by the Immense East India Suspended Fans, daily in operation in these three extensive show rooms. Purchasers now throng the salesroom in pursuit of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING,
MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
CHILDREN'S TALMAS.
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS.
And every requisite for the Summer outfit of ladies and children, regardless of the outdoor heat, as they can sit without feeling its effects in
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade,
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

INDIA PINE-APPLE DRESS GOODS
are only to be found at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, in New York City.
Also, very many other novel articles,
Wholesale and retail at No. 653 Broadway.

THE ONLY ONE.
ASSORTMENT LARGE PRICES SMALL.
at the
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE,
No. 987 Broadway, near 25th st.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs,	$22 50	usual price $28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50,	usual price 7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price 1 50
Silver-plated casters	3 50,	usual price 4 75
Silver-plated teaspoons by the doz	1 50,	usual price 2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	19 50,	usual price 26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz	3 50,	usual price 4 25

Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED LADIES and children's clothing. Also, boys' and misses' straw, leghorn and silk hats and bonnets. All will be sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEVENTH NIGHT.

Mme. GAZZANIGA'S engagement for [illegible] will prevent the continuation of the Summer Season beyond the 30th inst. The remaining eight representations are consequently the last opportunities that the public will have of witnessing the performances of this most distinguished *artiste* admitted by the entire Press, and by the enthusiastic plaudits of the public, to be the GREATEST DRAMATIC LYRIC ARTISTE that has yet visited America.

By special request, and for most positively the
LAST TIME,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,
IL TROVATORE
Grand Opera, in four acts, by Verdi.

Leonora	Signora GAZZANIGA
Azucena	Miss A. PHILLIPS
Manrico	Sig. BRIGNOLI
Count Luna	Sig. DUBREUL
Ferrando	Sig. AMODIO
Prefect	Sig. GASSIER
Max Maretzek	Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats	$1 50
Second Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock.
At the request of numerous patrons of the Opera, will be presented, for this only time, Verdi's grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Signora Gazzaniga
Alfred	Signor Brignoli
Giorgio	Signor Amodio
Baron Duphol	Signor Gasparoni
Admission to all parts of the house	50 cents

No reserved seats.

Proscenium Boxes	$8

Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham having, by the last dispatches from Utah, as laid before the House in the Message of the President, submitted to the United States authority, the object of the great drama of
DESERET DESERTED
has been accomplished, and all its predictions strictly verified. The Management begs to announce, therefore, that this great historical drama will be performed
FOR THE LAST TIME
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 12 when all who have not seen it should hasten to secure their seats, and those who have should take another lingering look at the
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
THE CHARMING BALLETS,
(Who will appear for the last time,)
THE AMAZONIAN FLYING ARTILLERY,
THE VALLEY OF THE SILVER TORRENT,
the most exquisite tableau ever presented on the stage. Mr BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHNSTON and Miss MARY GANNON in opera for the last time. The piece will be preceded by the charming comedietta of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, in which Mr Lester will sustain his great part; and followed by the laughable farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Mr STUART has the pleasure to announce that he will be honored on this occasion by the presence of that crack corps THE BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY, and our own celebrated regiment
THE LIGHT GUARD.

On MONDAY—Mr Lester will appear for the first time as THE BRIGAND, in the great play of that title, the performance of the evening being for
HIS BENEFIT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, June 12, 1858.
Commencing at 2 o'clock
Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance but one by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Great treat for the juveniles
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Pongo, the ape.................Marzetti
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
The Clown.................Antoine
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4
Children.................25 cents.
Saturday Evening at 8 o'clock—Farewell Benefit of Miles. FLORA AND JULIA LEHMANN, and last appearance but six in America, of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
THE MILLINERS.
Simon.................Gabriel Ravel
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT,
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Antoine in his great original character.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8
Tickets 50 cents; Children 25 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA.
MR. LESTER
begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14,
when, for the first time in three years, Planche's celebrated drama of
THE BRIGAND
will be produced.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES ALL NEW,
and on a scale of the utmost splendor.
Other choristers are engaged in order that the beautiful Italian music may be given in perfection.
OTHER EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENTS
will also be given. Mr Blake, Mr. Lester, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Hudson Kirby, (her first appearance.) Mrs. Allen, Mrs Vernon, the Misses Gale, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr T. B. Johnston, Mr. Grosvenor, &c.
Box-book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
Last two performances of the Ronzani Troupe.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
SALVATOR ROSA; OR, THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.
Mlle. Lamoureux, Signora Annetta Galetti, Signor Domenico Ronzani.
and all the popular dancers of this excellent troupe, with Fifty Young Ladies.
Most positively the last appearance this season.
Remember—Two performances this day.
On MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt, from Australia, will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, June 12,
Will be acted the play of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
After which the drama of the
ROBBER'S WIFE.
To be followed by THE RED ROVER.
To conclude with the drama of the
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.........A. H. Purdy
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
MACBETH.
Macbeth...H. A. Perry | Lady Macbeth...Mrs. J. J. Prior
To be followed by
THE NECROMANCER.
To conclude with
THE OLD STONE CROSS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.......Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG,
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT,
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
RIVAL TERPSICHOREANS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY.
DRUM POLKA
MATT PEEL IN NEW SONGS.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
☞ *Will close on Wednesday, June 30.* ☜

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF THE new and beautiful drama! in which will appear Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan! Prize Model of the new Central Park! The Original Play, TWO LOVES AND A LIFE, with New Scenery, Machinery and Costumes! and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and, for the last time THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Mr. John Daw, Schoolmaster of Ulverstone H Watkins; Ruth Ravenscar, Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan. A number of rare things have been added to the Aqua Vivaria. Happy Family, Perpetual Motion, enormous Living Serpents, new Waxwork Gallery, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; children, under 10, 13 cents.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—GENERAL Rehearsal for the Concert at the Academy of Music, on June 27. All the performers upon Wind Instruments, whose names have been registered for the said Concert, are herewith urgently requested to attend. also, all the Stringed Instrumental Performers, whose names have been recorded, and all such who may yet wish to participate in the Concert, are herewith respectfully requested to attend. Rehearsals at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 13, at 9 o'clock. By order,
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES TO THE SPIRITUALISTS OF BROOKLYN.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will deliver a course of four lectures to the Spiritualists of Brooklyn, at Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing on SUNDAY, June 13 at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING to be continued on SUNDAY, June 20, at the above hours. Seats free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held on MONDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The annual election for Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also for two inspectors of the next election, will take place the same day. Polls open at 5 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at No. 89 Market-st., near Cherry st., on SUNDAY, June 13, to attend Divine service in a body at the Mariners' M E Church in Cherry st., near Clinton-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Discourse by the Rev Mr INSKIP, Pastor. Every Veteran is invited. Let all attend.
By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NAVAL LODGE, No. 69, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge-Room corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 13th inst., at 8½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN WITTS, Jr. By order, J. T. COUENHOVEN, W. M., W. F. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE Seventh Ward will be held in the Methodist Church in Norfolk-st., near Stanton, on MONDAY EVENING, June 14 at 8 o'clock, to express their sentiments in regard to the recent expulsion of the Bible from Public Schools. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—THE BRIGAND.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SALVATOR OSA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—PONGO—MAGIC TRUMPET—Evening—THE MILLINERS—MAZULM.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MATHILDE—A KISS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—ROBBER'S WIFE—RED ROVER—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MACBETH—NECROMANCER—OLD STONE CROSS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—LE MOULIN MAGIQUE—IRISHMAN'S SHANTY—TERPSICHOREANS.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-street—2 P. M., OPERATIC MATINEE—TRAVIATA.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves New-York for Bremen	June 12
The *Cahawba* leaves New-York for Havana	June 12

☞ The Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12, noon, this day. Her mails will close at the Post-Office, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Both of the lines leading South were prostrated by the storm yesterday afternoon, and such reports of Congressional proceedings as we have been able to obtain, came *viâ* Peiladelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Buffalo, traversing a distance of over a thousand miles, and are necessarily imperfect. It was after 1 o'clock this morning when we commenced receiving our southern and western news, by the Buffalo line, that and the House Boston being the only ones working out of this City. There was an announcement, during the evening, that something was coming over the wires from Newfoundland, supposed to be European news by the *Arago*, four days later than that received by the *Asia*, but the wires were working very badly, and whatever it was, it did not come to hand up to the time of going to press.

We publish, in another part of this morning's paper, some important intelligence from Fort Bridger. Our correspondent gives particulars of Gover CUMMING'S visit to Salt Lake City, and his reception there, but he does not place any great reliance upon the faith or the promises of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his colleagues. The Mormon exodus to the South had commenced, but the point to which it was directed was not known. It is said that the order to emigrate to the White Mountains had been countermanded, and most people thought that BRIGHAM would locate his new Zion in Sonora. Our correspondent gives full accounts of the fight between Mormons and Bonnack Indians, at Salmon River settlement, in which one of the former was killed, and he shows conclusively that the charges made by the Mormons against Agent HURT are utterly unfounded. A variety of interesting army and other news, to which we have not space particularly to refer, will be found in our correspondent's letter.

In the Senate, yesterday, Committees of Conference were appointed on the four Appropriation bills, to the amendments of which the House had disagreed. The Indiana election cases were then considered. In the House, an ineffectual effort was made to call up the Maryland contested election case of WHITE against HARRIS. There was a prospect of a late session.

On account of words spoken in debate on Thursday night, Senator GWIN yesterday challenged Senator WILSON. Mr. WILSON is opposed to dueling, and will not engage in one, but he has expressed his determination on a former occasion to defend himself if attacked. Senators SEWARD and WADE were engaged at last accounts in endeavoring to effect an amicable adjustment.

The yacht *Wanderer* was again visited by Assistant District-Attorney DWIGHT and the United States Marshal yesterday, who made a thorough search of the vessel, from her fore-peak to her stern-post. Her ballast was overhauled, so as to see the position of her tanks, and every room, locker and closet on board thoroughly searched. Captain CORRIE, though somewhat annoyed by the close scrutiny of the officers, endured the ordeal with becoming patience, and directed his crew to assist the officers in the discharge of their duties. Not the slightest proof was obtained to implicate the schooner in any unlawful enterprise. The officers being satisfied that there is no cause for her further detention, will give the order for her release this morning. Captain CORRIE has an interest in three large estates in Trinidad, Port Spain, and says he intends to pay a visit to that place on business.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending an ordinance providing that hackney coachmen should wear badges, with the number of their licenses thereon. The Board, after a long debate, voted to appropriate $300,000 for the Central Park. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner and referred, recommending some improvements in the manner in which the repairing business in the Fire Department has been done.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, several resolutions with regard to flagging and sewering in various localities, were adopted or referred to appropriate committees. In the matter of paving Canal-street, after some discussion the report was ordered to be brought up at the next meeting of the Board. A communication from the Street Commissioner in reference to the condition of the bureau of assessments, was brought up and ordered to be printed on the minutes. A motion to raise the salary of the engrossing clerk from five to eight cents per folio, was negatived and subsequently laid on the table. The resolution to appropriate a fixed sum for a tea-room or refreshment or cold collation for the two Boards on the nights of their session excited some debate, and was laid on the table. The report recommending the purchase, at $1,590 per acre, of land on Ward's Island, being brought up from the Board of Aldermen, was adopted. After the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Board of Health met again yesterday afternoon, when the report of the Committee on Melting Establishments was received and adopted, finding fault with the condition of a number of melting establishments, and calling the attention of the City Inspector to them. A resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector to contract for the cleansing of the sinks and privies, and to have the ashes and garbage removed, and the streets of the Twelfth Ward swept. The Board then adjourned to the 21st inst.

At the trial of CANGEMI, yesterday, MATTHIAS LAUTH, the German rag-picker, testified that Mr. BLANKMAN, Counsel for the prisoner, his brother, and Mr. MERRALL, one of the Jurymen, had conversed with him in regard to the case, and that bribes of $2,500, $2,800, and $3,000 had been successively offered him to induce him to give evidence that would secure the release of CANGEMI. He said Mr. CRISTADORO had been instrumental in the attempt to bribe him. The evidence of this witness created a great sensation in the courtroom.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of MARTIN DOWD for the murder of JAMES DOOLEY was commenced. Mr. BUSTEED, the Corporation Counsel, appeared for the defence. While he was challenging the jurors, and subsequently examining witnesses, he was two or three times called to order by Recorder BARNARD. After Dr. FINNELL had testified to the cause of the death of the deceased, a witness named THOMAS CONWAY was placed upon the stand, and was so drunk that the Recorder had to refuse his evidence, and adjourn the case until to-day.

A man named RICHARD INLOES was so badly injured by a marine named JOHN KESSING, at the Navy Yard, Thursday, for violating a rule of the yard, that it is feared he cannot recover. The marine assaulted INLOES, and inflicted a terrible wound upon his head with his sabre.

The Boston Light Infantry, one of the crack companies of that city, will arrive here this morning on a pleasure excursion. They left Boston yesterday afternoon.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were confined to about 600 bales. Quotations nominally unaltered. Flour was moderately active, and buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was less abundant and less freely dealt in. Corn was depressed and cheaper. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention at firmer prices. Provisions were heavy. Sugars quiet. Tobacco, more sought after. Other branches of trade essentially unaltered.

Is it Peace or War?

Our correspondence from Fort Bridger, to which we devote a large portion of our available space, throws additional light upon the late important news received from Utah. The reception of Governor CUMMING in Salt Lake City appears to have been as respectful and loyal as any one could wish. The Governor was met by the Mayor and municipal officers, and was escorted, with all honor, to the lodgings provided for him in the City. After he had recovered from the fatigues of his journey, he was visited by BRIGHAM YOUNG, who, according to the Governor's account, was perfectly submissive, and perfectly willing to use his influence in support of the Federal authority. So far so good; but beneath all this fair exterior there is an under-current of inconsistencies which require to be smoothed away before we can agree with the President in thinking that "our difficulties with Utah are settled, and that the laws are restored."

It must be remembered, in the first place, that BRIGHAM YOUNG has never been opposed to the admission of a new Governor within Salt Lake City. On the contrary, in all his sermons and harangues he has universally declared that he would yield obedience to officers legally appointed by the Federal Government His fire and fury have always been directed against the army, and it is unnecessary for us to prove here, by extracts from his numberless speeches in the Tabernacle, how often he swore by his gods that the troops would be utterly destroyed if ever they attempted to enter the Valley. This was the position originally assumed by YOUNG, and we have no authority for believing that from this position he has backed down. Governor CUMMING seems over sanguine about the result of his mission to Salt Lake City, which he undertook on his own responsibility, or rather on the advice of Colonel KANE, and against the advice of the military leaders of the expedition. The latter, and with much show of reason, regarded the visit of Governor CUMMING, unaccompanied by any military force, as a sort of semi-submission to Mormon fanaticism which had been directed solely against the military occupation of the city. But the wisdom of Governor CUMMING'S course can be best determined by its results. If he has succeeded in establishing a permanent peace and settling this Mormon question forever, it will not matter much whether he was accompanied or not by a regiment of United States soldiers when he entered Salt Lake City. If, on the contrary, he has only succeeded in postponing the solution of this Mormon problem—if, with his tacit sanction, the Mormon leaders have been permitted to migrate to some other portion of the territories of the United States, there to hatch fresh treason and renew the war at some future day with better chances of success—then we may have reason to regret Governor CUMMING'S haste in patching up such a delusive peace.

We think that Governor CUMMING gives too much weight to BRIGHAM YOUNG'S professions and promises. The man has never yet shown any honesty or honor in his dealings. His hypocrisy and cunning are notorious, and if he is induced at last to profess an obedience to the law which he does not feel, it is only to cover his escape from a power which he finds himself unable to resist. The whole Utah expedition will be the merest farce if BRIGHAM YOUNG is not brought to trial for the treason and murder with which he stands charged. We owe it to the people of Utah, whom we are bound to protect from the usurpations of this man, that he be punished, if found guilty of the crimes for which he has been indicted. It would appear, however, from the dispatches of the Governor himself, that BRIGHAM, for the present, is safe from molestation. The Governor has ordered that the troops shall not enter the Valley until further instructions are received from Washington. This virtual concession to the Mormon opposition will give YOUNG and his colleagues ample time to make all their preparations for escape. The exodus of the people has already commenced, and is setting towards the South. We are not yet informed of the point to which the emigration is directed. Some think that the new Zion will be located in Sonora. But, wherever it may be, it is very clear to us that BRIGHAM YOUNG, if permitted, will follow, to reëstablish the Mormon Church, and to defy again, at some future day, the authority of the Federal Government.

We do not suppose that the Government will place any confidence in the promises of the leaders in the Mormon rebellion. Nor do we suppose that they will permit BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates to escape, until they have been impartially tried upon the indictments preferred against them. But the country expects more than this. It expects that the full object of the expedition to Utah shall be attained, and that the Mormon question shall now be finally settled. This object cannot be attained, nor can the question be finally settled, until the troops are in peaceable possession of the Valley, and the legality of their presence has been acknowledged by its inhabitants. For these reasons, it seems to us that the President is somewhat premature in his announcement that "our difficulties with Utah are terminated, and that the laws are restored."

THE YRISSARI TREATY TO BE INSISTED UPON.—It is said that our Government will regard the Cass-Yrissari Treaty as valid, notwithstanding the refusal of President MARTINEZ to sign it; and that the rights of transit specified in that instrument will be maintained by force if necessary.

This, it is true, would not be the ordinary and regular mode of dealing; for the Treaty, without the approval of the Nicaraguan President, unquestionably lacks one of the forms essential to its complete ratification; and, therefore, for us to claim the privileges it is intended to confer, would be manifestly an anomalous proceeding. Yet it must be borne in mind that the Spanish-American Governments are themselves anomalous, as well in their foreign intercourse as in their domestic policy. We therefore trust that, overlooking technicalities, the Administration at Washington will compel a specific performance of the Treaty. The United States have an interest in the transit route which must not be defeated. Neither the whims of President MARTINEZ, nor the machinations of a French Emissary can be allowed to overthrow an arrangement so beneficial to us and to Nicaragua as the Treaty in question.

AN ALIEN WIDOW NOT ENTITLED TO DOWER.—Under the head of Law Intelligence, in a recent TIMES, mention was made of the case of Greer *vs.* Sankston *et al.*, in which the Supreme Court of this district decided that the widow of SANKSTON had no right to dower in the lands of her husband.

It appears that SANKSTON was a foreigner, and that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States after his marriage to the wife, who survived him. She had never resided in this country, and never was naturalized. Under this state of facts, the Court held that, being an alien, she had no legal right of dower in the estate of her deceased husband.

We are not much in the habit of regarding naturalization as belonging to women, inasmuch as they cannot be manufactured into voters; and the cases in which a woman of foreign birth applies to the Courts for citizenship are comparatively rare. Yet the one above-mentioned shows how important it may sometimes be for a woman to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form and manner prescribed by the Naturalization laws.

When an alien head of a family is naturalized, the process affects not himself alone, but all his children as well, who are in their minority. The virtue of the act, however, stops with his minor progeny. It reaches neither the wife of his bosom, nor his children who are twenty-one years of age.

There are some anomalies in the operations of our statute in relation to the right of dower. Although, as we have stated, the alien wife of a man who becomes naturalized after their marriage can have no right of dower, yet an alien woman, who marries a citizen, naturalized or native, is entitled to dower the same as if she were herself a citizen. It was well observed by the Court in the case referred to, that there is no good reason for this distinction, which must be considered a *casus omissus* in legislation The contingencies of business affairs and personal rights are so multifarious that it is difficult for the most painstaking care to meet them all, even with the benefits of long experience and abundant adjudication. Any one who looks with attention upon the daily routine of the Courts, must see how distant that millennium is in which all causes of difference between man and man shall be determined without labor or delay.

SWILL-MILK AS A MEDICINE.—Mr. HUSTED, of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Skillman-street stables, and of a distillery in Myrtle-avenue, was examined before the Stump-tail Committee on Thursday. He could hardly be regarded as a disinterested witness, but any lack in this respect was made up by the abundance of his medical skill. In fact, Mr. HUSTED must be considered the founder of a new school in medicine. He has invented a theory and announces it boldly. Whereas many persons regard Swill-milk as injurious, Mr. HUSTED openly declares it in the highest degree salutary. Grass-fed milk from the country he considers vastly inferior to the genuine stump-tail article, manufactured at his stables in Skillman-street. He once *saved the life of a child by the administration of Swill-milk*; and if he had a sick child *he would take it to the stables two hours a day*. This is taking the animal by the horns. It would be impossible to seize one of Mr HUSTED's by the tail. Indeed he testified that a "private cow" which he keeps for his family has a tail less than half an inch long, which is certainly short enough to render her milk highly medicinal.

The public will admire the fearless manner in which Mr. HUSTED faces his responsibilities. He talks like a large swill proprietor, as he is. It would never do for the man who derives his revenue from the Skillman-street stables to waver on the stump-tail question. Mr. HUSTED'S true course is the one he has taken. He has only to convince the public that the milk of cows fed on hot swill and covered with running sores is the best beverage in the world for sickly infants, and his point is gained. When this is done he can afford to drink confusion to FRANK LESLIE in a bumper from his own private stump-tail cow.

A GRATUITOUS PIECE OF INFORMATION.—The Philadelphia *Press* favors its readers occasionally with a piece of very circumstantial and positive information in relation to the English politics, which none but persons intimately connected with the ministry could possibly know, and which such persons would not be likely to reveal. It stated yesterday that the cause of the London *Times'* opposition to the Derby Ministry lay in the fact that both Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON had promised Mr. WALTER, the principal proprietor of the *Times*, that in the event of either of them being placed at the head of the Government, he should be made a baronet, and that Lord DERBY had refused Mr. WALTER that mark of distinction. Now, we certainly cannot say that this is not true; but, if it be true, we do not see how anybody should have found it out. Certainly Mr. WALTER himself could not let such a cat as that escape, and it is quite as certain that neither of the Lords in question would confide the secret to anybody. But the fact that the *Times* had been a zealous supporter of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government might be regarded as sufficient reason for its opposition to the Derby Administration, without seeking for any other; and to assume that the editor and principal writers on that paper hold themselves so cheap as to sacrifice their independence and political principles to gratify a mean ambition on the part of its principal proprietor, of which there is no reason to suspect him,—is too degrading an idea for one journalist to entertain of another. If the *Times* were to support the Derby Administration some explanation of such a course would be demanded, but its opposition is only a consistent perseverance in a line of policy which it has long displayed. The London *Times* has gained its present position by a long-continued disregard of party obligations, and it can hardly be imagined that its proprietors and conductors will sacrifice it for a paltry title. To be the recognized editor of such a journal as the *Times* is a position which any man might well prefer to a peerage.

WRONGS UPON SEAMEN.—We understand that the *Constellation* will sail this morning for the Gulf. She takes out a large portion of her old crew, who shipped on the 30th of July, 1855, and whose term of service will consequently expire in two or three weeks. We have already alluded to this act of gross injustice committed upon poor Jack. It can only be attributed to the stupidity of the Navy Department; but to the honor of the service, be it said, that the injustice has no precedent in its past history. There is not even the excuse of a want of men, for there are plenty on board the *North Carolina*. The fruits of this breach of faith towards the seamen of the *Constellation* are already apparent. Many have deserted, consenting even to forfeit their wages than be carried out on a new cruise when they are entitled to their discharge. The act is foolish as well as wrong, for it will be used hereafter as an argument to keep men out of the service.

THE WILLETT'S POINT INVESTIGATION.—We complete the history of this affair this morning by publishing the Report of Messrs HOPKINS and FLORENCE, who take substantially the same view of the case as Mr. WOOD, whose report we published yesterday. They enter into a detailed examination of the whole transaction, for the purpose of showing that the affair was properly and fairly managed. The public can now form their own judgment of this matter, which has certainly not enhanced the reputation of any of the parties connected with it.

Sabbath Bells.

Our neighbors of the Sunday Press have suddenly discovered that the ringing of Church bells on Sunday is an intolerable nuisance. The *Herald* rings as many chimes on this subject as come pealing from an Old World Cathedral, albeit they are a little cracked and time-worn. And even some of our nervous Aldermen seem disposed to put their hands on "the tongue of time," lest it should tell some unpleasant stories in its Sunday morning utterances. Well, "One man's meat is another man's poison." Perhaps the very reason that made DOUGLAS JERROLD love the music of Sabbath bells may be the one that fills the souls—for all men are supposed to have souls, though they may not always think of it—of Editors and Aldermen with disgust at their sound. In *St. James' and St. Giles'* the great humorist says, with equal pathos and beauty:

"There's something beautiful in the Church bells, don't you think so, Jem?" asked Capstick, in a sudden tone. "Beautiful and hopeful, they talk to high and low, rich and poor in the same voice; there's a sound in 'em that should scare pride, and envy and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man; that should make him look upon the world with kind, forgiving eyes; that should make the earth seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, Jem, *there's a whole sermon in every sound of the church-bells*," (here's the rub!) "*if we only have the ears to rightly understand it.* There's a preacher in every belfry, Jem, that cries, 'Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures—poor human things! Take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your week-day craft, your heart burnings! And you, ye humble vessels, gilt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye, that for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggars at your gates.' Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble; learning that, however daubed, and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but grave clay. Come, Dives, come, and be taught all your glory, as you wear it is not half so beautiful, in the eyes of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye poor creatures, livid and faint, stinted and crushed with the pride and hardness of the world, come, come, cry the bells, with the voice of an angel; come and learn what is laid up for ye, and learning, take heart, and walk among the wickedness and cruelties of the world calmly, as Daniel walked among lions.

Here Capstick, flushed and excited, wrought beyond himself, suddenly paused. Jem started, astonished, but said no word. And then Capstick, with firmer manner, said: "Jem, is there a finer sight than a stream of human creatures passing from a Christian Church?"

A New-York Alderman thinks there is. In his view, "nine-tenths of church-goers are hypocrites, and he seldom went there (to church) himself, because he deemed himself in far better company among the people of the world"—where there is "drinking and racing on the avenue;" on Sunday—"than he could find in the church." And this for *popularity* in the metropolis of a Christian land! Seven Aldermen vote the "ringing of church bells a nuisance!" A witty and a chivalric way of meeting the universal demand of the public and the Press to stop the crying of newspapers on Sunday.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a *matinée* to-day when the "Traviata" will be played. In this beautiful opera Madame GAZZANIGA is seen and heard to the greatest advantage. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and GASPARONI are also in the caste. Admission fifty cents to all parts of the house.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. SOTHERN has furnished us with the following particulars concerning the causes which led to the abrupt closing of this theatre on Thursday night.

Mr. LUTZ, the original lessee, agreed in writing to lease the theatre to Mr. SOTHERN, from June 7 to August 20. Mr. SOTHERN accordingly made engagements based on this agreement. Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, hearing of this, gave Mr. SOTHERN notice that Mr. LUTZ had no power to supersede her in the occupation and management of the theatre, she having a lease over the premises. Mr. LUTZ acknowledged this fact. That he might fulfill his engagements, Mr. SOTHERN obtained from Mrs. BOWERS an assignment of her lease and interest in the theatre, and opened it accordingly on Monday, June 7. On Thursday night the agent of Mrs. BOWERS and Mr. LUTZ, waited on Mr. SOTHERN, and each gave him notice that if he paid the rent (payable nightly) to the other, that he, SOTHERN, would be held responsible severally. Mr. SOTHERN consulted with Miss HERON and Mr. STOEPEL, her husband, and with their advice and full consent, resolved to close the house rather than involve the enterprise in a squabble, and legal expenses and difficulties.

Various inaccuracies in our account are cleared up by the above explanation, and it is only necessary to add that Mr. SOTHERN says, positively, that Mr. BOUCICAULT was in no way associated with the management, except as "friend, philosopher and guide." We are quite sure that Mr. SOTHERN has both the means and the inclination to continue the season with energy and success, had not unforeseen events brought it thus suddenly to a termination. We are sorry for his sake and Miss HERON'S that it was so.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The incomparable RAVELS, whose wonderful performances have delighted New York for so many years, give a day-performance today—the last but one prior to their final retirement from the stage. The peculiar entertainment which these artists have naturalized among us will for many years at least be impossible after their departure. Few persons who have not traveled in Europe can appreciate the high degree of perfection to which the RAVELS have brought the comic pantomime, but those who have seen the same sort of thing elsewhere know that the cleanness, precision and elegance of the Ravel entertainment is not surpassed in the first cities of Europe. During the few nights that they remain with us the RAVELS will receive of course that abundant patronage which they have worked so hard to deserve, and which enables them, after many years of faithful service, to retire from the stage with ample fortunes and untarnished and undisputed laurels.

City Items.

ESCAPE OF FOUR PRISONERS FROM BEDFORD COURT-HOUSE—PERILOUS LEAP, AND ESCAPE OF TWO OF THE FUGITIVES.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, four prisoners, confined in the Court-house at Bedford, Westchester County, worked their way through the ceiling of their cell to the roof, and jumped to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. One of them broke his leg by the fall, and was obliged reluctantly to remain where he landed. The other three quickly took to their heels. An alarm was directly given, and officers started in pursuit of the fugitives. One of them was overtaken and captured, but the others succeeded in making good their escape.

The names of the escaped parties are Benjamin Leek, *alias* "Jumper," and Koppel Hyman. Leek was confined temporarily in the Court House to await his transfer to Sing Sing Prison, where he has just been sentenced for five years for stealing a horse and wagon from a gentleman in Morrisania. He has previously served part of a term in the New-Jersey State Prison, but was pardoned out before the expiration of his term. He is a desperate character, about 35 years of age; has high cheek bones, dark complexion, dark hair and moustache. Hyman is a German Jew, and was awaiting trial upon a charge of burglary committed recently upon a store in North Castle. Mr. Little, Sheriff of Westchester County, yesterday morning notified Capt Porter, of the Twelfth Ward, of the escape of the parties named, and the Police are now on the search for them.

Coroner GAMBLE was called yesterday to hold an inquest at the Hospital on the body of PATRICK FLYNN, who died from injuries received a short time ago. FLYNN was found by a Policeman, with his skull fractured, but would not tell how he came by the injury, remarking that it was a private matter. A woman came forward yesterday and said that FLYNN had been hit on the head with a conch shell by a woman in Baxter street. The inquest was postponed till to-day.

The Fulton-street business men's Prayer Meeting, held at 12 o'clock, has continued the past week with unabated interest. A part of the time the crowd in the main room has compelled the attendance in the lower room. Several cases of marked interest have transpired the present week. A gentleman of good mind, but of loose faith, who was connected with the Sunday Press as a writer, wandered into the meeting one day. He was prompted by no motive that he can recall. He had no love for such a place of prayer. He had no curiosity to see or hear, but he was there. He was seized with deep convictions. He was in deep anguish. The Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, led the meeting. He attempted to give the troubled man peace. He came the next day. He sent up a request for prayers; and at the close of the meeting expressed hope that his sins had been pardoned by the blood of Christ. On Thursday a clergyman from the country arose and stated a case for which he solicited the prayers of the meeting. He said that his Church was one of the few that had not been visited at all in this revival. And he gave as a reason the fraudulent conduct of a member of his Church. He had been an Elder. He had had a high place in the Church and town. He had been intrusted with the sale of some property; he sold it and absconded, and the shame and infamy of this conduct seemed to paralyze the people of God, and give triumph to the foes of the Church, and that to such a degree that no impression could be made on the people; and the aim of the clergyman was to have prayer that this absconding Elder might be induced to come back, make restitution, and so the spirit of God might descend on the blessed Church.

The new Tabernacle, removed from Broadway to the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, is unusually prosperous. Though only the Lecture-room is completed, yet that is crowded to excess, and a revenue is caused amounting to nearly $5,000.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. COX has declined the call from the Spring-street Presbyterian Church. Though no formal letter has yet been received by the session, he has sent a private letter to the effect that he must decline the call.

It is stated in the religious journals that many of the churches who have practiced close communion are now adopting open communion. The result of the union principles in this revival has tended to this.

CHARLES HARPER, a German, committed suicide at the tenement house No. 52 Leonard-street, yesterday morning. He suspected his wife of inconstancy, and hung himself to a pantry-door.

HIPPOLITE GRIPPON, a Frenchman, committed suicide yesterday, at No. 136½ Laurens-street, by taking arsenic. Destitution was the inducement. Verdict, "Supposed suicide by taking arsenic."

☞ The London *Illustrated Times* says that Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, son of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, son of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, were to leave for the United States during the present month, to spend six months in America.

☞ **Not an Old Dodge!**

LILLIE'S REPLY TO HERRING

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir:* In yours of June 3d, I find substantially a reiteration of your former reply and attacks on my safe, and which were *answered by me fully in my last.*

It was a fair deduction from your statement in your first reply that *sixteen of your Safes did burn up, &c.*, and any one knowing the facts would so understand you. I see nothing worthy of notice in that article until I come to Abbott's certificate. I know not by what collusory agreement between Abbott and Harmon this certificate was obtained. The following order was received for a Safe to take its place, which shows the confidence of the officers of the Illinois C. R. R. in my Safes:

"CHICAGO, Dec. 3 1857

B. P. PRATT—Agent of Lillie's Safe: Please forward to Cairo, for the Illinois C. R. R., a No. 2 Lillie's Safe, the same as selected by J. C. Clark, General Superintendent, and Robert Forsyth Gen. Freight agent. Respectfully yours. J. T. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent."

The following letters, selected from the many in my possession, will show what others, who have trusted their property to my Safes, think of their fire-proof qualities:

"DETROIT, May 24, 1858.

LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* On the night of January 13, the whole of Abbott's Block, in this city was burned, making a very intense fire especially the store occupied by myself, and there was at the time high wines running through the vats from the second floor, containing tons of charcoal, which fell down about the safe purchased of you. The intense heat melted the silver plate and knob, and, to the surprise of all when opened it was found all right inside The books and papers had not been injured by the heat, and the varnish on the woodwork was not even blistered.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, as I believe in awarding merit where merit is due.

Respectfully, yours ELIJAH SMITH.

"BUFFALO Jan 13, 1855.

J. C. MORRIS, Esq., agent of Lillie's Safe No. 119 Pearl st., N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* You ask about Lillie's Safes; how they stood the fire &c We think we have had a pretty good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time we had one of those in our office and three in our warehouse. The Safe in our office was filled with our books and papers The Safe is uninjured and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations, although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire several hours. The inside was unharmed. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kinds after having been once burned.

Yours truly, BUEL & MOORE."

You say that any of your Safes will stand two or ten hours of the hottest fires, and have done so. I deny that assertion distinctly, and I will forfeit $1,000 if one of your ordinary Safes will stand a ten hours' test of a wood-fire, burned publicly, and the books come out (as you say) with only bindings started and leaves discolored.

Now, Mr Herring you know, Sir (and so do I) that your new "*Champion*" Safe, by reason of the corrosive nature of your new filling, *rusts out the sheet iron* in so short a time as to render the Safe nearly worthless—as in the case of the Thomas Collier Safe, Parker Nail Agency, No. 73 Pearl-st., N. Y., and many others which I could name.

Is a Safe when rusted through in many places, so that you can insert a common wood pencil through the sheet iron panels, either fire or burglar-proof? If it is not, the number of your "Champions" that would be burned up in a fiery trial or yield their contents to the hand of a burglar when tested, would number in this City by hundreds.

You say that you do make and sell Burglar-proof Safes when required, and an extra price paid for them, &c Now, Mr. Herring, is it not the case that you only make a thick, heavy door, while the rest of the safe is made of nothing more than sheet-iron—as was F. Bronson's safe in Merchants' Exchange, which I have recently filled with one of my best Burglar-proof Safes, and as proved by the following certificate:

"DETROIT, July 17, 1857.

This is to certify that my office was entered by burglars the night of March 30, and my safe one of Herring's Patent, which was recommended by his agent to me, as Burglar-proof, being inlaid with hardened steel was robbed of about $3,000, by *cutting nearly one-half of one side out, apparently with an axe*, and the safe proved entirely worthless as against thieves.

Yours &c., J. B. WILSON."

I claim to make the only real Burglar and Fire-proof Safe in the market This is an incontrovertible fact, and can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any person who will take the trouble to call at my Factory, or at my Agency, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, and examine and apply tests for themselves. My Bank-vault, or Fire-proof Bank Safes, are, and always have proved to be, perfectly reliable, and not a dollar was ever robbed from them.

To settle the question as to who makes the best Burglar and Burglar Fire-Proof Safe combined, definitely, unalterably, and to the satisfaction of the whole community, I now submit the following proposition, viz.: The Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Troy shall select and agree upon seven jurors, four to be first-class mechanics and three of high scientific attainments, who shall have full powers to investigate and settle this question. They shall examine the construction of our respective Safes and Locks, in use and in store test them by fire, one or more as they please in a strictly private manner; test the burglar-proof qualities as will best establish their merits or demerits; examine the construction of all classes or degrees of Burglar and Fire-Proof combined, and their annual depreciation in value and decay; make out their report in full, embracing every important item of information, of interest to the public, and decide distinctly and unmistakably who makes the best Burglar and combined Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe, from which decision neither party shall controvert or take any exception. Five thousand dollars shall be placed in the hands of said Mayors, $2,500 by each party, to defray all expenses except the Safes tested, which each shall furnish as required, and the balance, if any left, shall be expended in publishing said report in the principal cities in the United States.

An investigation of this character is due the public that they may not be deceived as to the utility of the Safes they purchase, and to shield them from the ruthless band of burglars and unscrupulous Sheet-Iron Safe Agents. This proposition is neither "one-sided nor an old dodge," and the public and I wait your reply.

LEWIS LILLIE.

TROY, June 3, 1858.

A full assortment of
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES AND LOCKS
are constantly on hand at the
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 189 BROADWAY.

☞ **No. Nine of Stephen H. Branch's** "ALLIGATOR" is out, and can be obtained at all hours (night and day) at wholesale and retail, at No. 128 Nassau st., near Beekman-st., and opposite Ross & Tousey's News Dépôt, New-York. ALLIGATORS bite hardest in hot weather.

☞ **Wild Cherry Balsam.**—The memory of Dr. WISTAR is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties, of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Summer Clothing,**
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ **The Everett**
and
The Crittenden
Straw Hats.
For sale by all the
FASHIONABLE RETAIL DEALERS.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers**
And Importers of
Curtain goods,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade st.,
Have an unrivaled stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also English and German damasks satin, delaines, cornices, &c., at low prices.
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.**
From the American Agriculturist,
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ **Broadway and Bowery.**
High Prices!! High Rents!! Low Prices!! Low Rents!!
BROADWAY STORE RENT, $10 000.
Same class store in Bowery, $1,500 to $2,000.
GO THEN
For cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Druggets, Window Shades, &c.
To HIRAM ANDERSON'S famous store, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Coiffeur**
The want of a nice hair dresser up town is now supplied CHARLEY MEIBAUM has just opened a new saloon, fitted up in very pretty style, where all operations on the hair and beard are performed in the most pleasing manner. A separate room for ladies. Great pains taken with children. Prices moderate. Call and see this *bijou* establishment, No. 3 11th st., four doors from Broadway.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Brown and Silver Grey Colored Straw Hats**—The two prominent colors for gentlemen's wear.
For sale by
A LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Protection in Warm Weather—**
The light and durable
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.
Sold by A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.**
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,**
Of every variety, imported and for sale by
ROBERTS & CATHELL,
No 5 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Also, Pelongs, for undertakers' use.

☞ **Linen Dusters and all kinds of Summer** Clothing in great variety, wholesale and retail, cheapest in the City. W. H. SMITH, successor to
R R BOUGHTON,
No. 256 Broadway.

☞ **Samuel Campbell,** Apothecary and Chemist, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th st. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor to the prescription department, and all medicines dispensed warranted strictly pure and genuine. Cool Soda Water, with choice syrups, constantly on hand.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **St. Vitus Dance**
W. J. M. FISH, of No. 67 Johnson st., Brooklyn, has an external and harmless remedy for this disease, that is a certain cure References given to many influential families in New-York and Brooklyn, where cures have been effected.

☞ **Wigs! Wigs for Summer.**—CLIREHUGH'S Ventilating Wigs and Toupees, with transparent seams, are the lightest coolest, and therefore the pleasantest for the hot weather, cheap for cash. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, corner of Broadway.

☞ **Summer Clothing, Ready-made, unrivaled** in style or workmanship, at JAMES LITTLE'S, No. 671 Broadway (Lafarge House.) Men's Furnishings in great variety. All sizes of gauze and silk undergarments.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** "They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **A New Perfume for the Season.**—Bouquet d'Ugarita, extracted from wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway.

☞ **Strangers in Town, as well as Citizens,** can obtain correct Phrenological Examinations, daily, with advice as to health, habits, and proper occupation, at FOWLER AND WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

☞ **New-York is Charmed and Delighted** with the Beaver cassimeres at
GENIN'S No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Beaver Hat**—A Superbly Finished Cassimere, and now the rage of New York.
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Genin's Dress Hats for Summer.**—A wide field for choice. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Every Style of Hat for Summer, at**
GENIN'S No. 214 Broadway

MARRIED.

COLE—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, CHARLES COLE to ELLIE R., eldest daughter of John Pettigrew Esq , all of this City.

WEEKS—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, J. HENRY WEEKS to JENNIE, youngest daughter of John Pettigrew, Esq., all of this City

GREEN—SELCRIG.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, GEORGE T. GREEN to Miss ELIZABETH F., daughter of Andrew Selcrig Esq., of Jersey City.

GOODWIN—CODDINGTON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 10, by the Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mr. EDWARD C GOODWIN to MATILDA ELEANOR, daughter of the late Jonathan I. Coddington, of the City of New-York.

THOMPSON—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, by the Rev. Dr Western, WILLIAM THOMPSON to JOSEPHINE, daughter of J. Clitz Morrison, Esq., both of this City.

OLCOTT—ARNOLD.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 10, by the Hon James Emott, GEORGE M. OLCOTT, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE ARNOLD, of Poughkeepsie.

MACKIE—HAY.—On Friday, June 11, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. JOSEPH MACKIE to Miss ELLEN HAY.

DIED.

VAN BRUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 9, WILLIAM DEVOE, son of Tunis Van Brunt, aged 16 years, 4 months and 4 days.

His friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No 32 East 14th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock His remains will be taken to Jamaica L. I.

SHIRKEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, ALICE, youngest daughter of the late James P. Shirkey aged 20 years and 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and the members of Dr. Dunbar's Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 69 North Moore-st., (this Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 10, ALBERT H., son of R. G. H. Huntington aged 18 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The funeral services will take place at No. 187 East 15th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PERIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 10, Miss MARY H. PERIAM.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3[illegible]9 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, this morning at 10 o'clock.

HAWLEY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, June 10, MARIA ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary S. Hawley.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Sunday afternoon The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RICHTER.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday June 7 of consumption, Mrs ANNA CHRISTINE RITCHER, formerly Mrs. Krohn, of No. 380 Broome st., wife of C. Ludwig Richter, 37 years, 6 months and 5 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TREADWAY.—At Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., on Saturday, June 5, MINERVA, wife of the Rev. A. C. Treadway, Rector of St. Mark's Church in that village, aged 51 years.

A REMARKABLE PUBLICATION.

There has recently been published by Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, of No. 714 Broadway, in this City, a very remarkable pamphlet. The writer is widely known as the author of a new system of treatment for diseases of the Chest, &c. His reputation as a physician and character as a man authorize the fullest confidence in his statements, and should give great weight to his views and suggestions. In perusing this pamphlet, the most careless reader must be impressed by the interesting facts stated in it, supported, as they are, by vouchers of unquestionable authenticity, as well as by the useful suggestions and views which accompany these statements; while those who have a personal interest in the subject on which it treats—and there are thousands thus interested—will at once discover its general importance to themselves. The pamphlet is entitled *A Letter of Advice to Invalids.* For the purpose of a more general and convenient diffusion of the information it contains, the author has, we observe, put an abridgement of the work into the form of an Almanac, of which he is generously issuing a large edition for gratuitous distribution.

It should be remarked here that there are circumstances which render this pamphlet a very timely publication. Within the last three or four years there has been an eruption in our City and over the country, of an unusual swarm of medical impostures and deceptions, particularly of those pretending to cure pulmonary complaints. The grossest and most cruel of these has been that which made its appearance as a *new discovery* under the name of *Medicinal Inhalations*, claiming to cure disease of the Lungs by conveying medicine directly to the seat of the disease. The idea was plausible, and very many were deceived and robbed by it of their money, and not a few lives. Most of these impostures have now had their day, and their true character being known, their immediate power for mischief has passed away with their power to deceive. None but the obstinately stupid will now resort to them in the hope of finding a cure for pulmonary disease. But an incidental evil remains. Finding all the boastful and cheering promises which heralded these *new discoveries* and remedies to be only groundless and dishonest pretensions, and still being told by the "old school" of physicians that there is no *cure* for his disease, but only *palliation*, one advising a Southern climate, another a sea-voyage, another Cod Liver Oil, another blisters and bleeding, one a stimulating diet and another a low diet, one to stay at home and take medicine, and another to go abroad and take nothing, the poor consumptive invalid, confused by these failures, deceptions, and opposing theories and advice, does not know what to do or where to go. He is in fact, in danger of losing all confidence in the curability of consumption, which Dr. Fitch's practice seems to have established beyond controversy. This publication will do much to reassure the despairing invalid, and point out to him the means and source of help.

It is not alone to those suffering from *pulmonary complaints* that the pamphlet will be of interest. While the author's plan of treatment seems to offer by far the most rational hope of cure, in these complaints, of any yet known, it having certainly been attended with undoubted success, he seems to have been still more successful even, in treating those other chronic disorders which usually baffle the skill of our physicians, such as disease of the heart, dyspepsia, liver complaints, bowel complaints, female diseases, &c.

Below will be found liberal extracts from this pamphlet, which will convey an idea of its most important features:

"The object of this publication is to spread as widely as possible information in regard to the method of treatment, and the remedies by which I have been enabled both to prevent and cure *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female Complaints*, and those Chronic diseases generally which *invalids* know our physicians generally do not cure, and seldom even alleviate. I desire also to give some directions and advice designed for those who wish to employ my treatment, and who desire to preserve health and vigor.

The reader will find the subject more fully treated, and more complete directions given, in my "Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, the Laws of Longevity, and the mode of Preserving Health to One Hundred Years." (See notice of this book and how it may be obtained, on the cover of this pamphlet.)

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

"*To Prevent Consumption.*—Consumption may be prevented in any one however strongly predisposed to it the person may naturally be. The great secret of prevention consists in securing a large well developed chest, and large, full lungs; in having all the air-passages and cells of the lungs completely filled with air at every breath. This is the whole secret. So long as this is done, Consumption is impossible.

Then all the organs of the body should be kept in as healthy a state as possible; the skin pure and clean by frequent bathing and friction; the bowels free; the stomach, liver, kidneys, all active and healthy; no disease should be neglected but removed at once; exercise should be taken daily in the open air; and a good, wholesome, nourishing, generous diet should be used; eat enough always. These few simple rules would save thousands from Consumption if they were followed.

To Cure Consumption.—That it *may be cured* is proved by the testimony in the following pages of some of those *who have been cured* under my treatment. My first great aim is to *make the patients use more air.* Pure air is the life of the consumptive, and in all cases where either the chest is small or the lungs are diminished in capacity by disease, or obstructed by mucus or phlegm, it is absolutely indispensable that means shall be used to enlarge the lungs, so that a full supply of air is used. Such means I employ, consisting of artificial airs for inflating the lungs, enlarging the chest, and improving the breathing.

Eat anything that agrees with you, always go to the table with the family, if possible and agreeable. Any food that you know disagrees, avoid. The rule should be to live on a generous, nourishing diet—live too high rather than too low. (See remarks in my "Lectures," on Diet.)

Exercise for Consumptives.—It has been the fashion to shut the Consumptive in the house. A more fatal, terrible mistake cannot be made. The Consumptive should never be *shut up* anywhere; the fresh, pure air, and the cheerful sunshine are his life. He should be out of doors all he can, and should take pleasant healthful exercise daily. Horseback exercise, carriage-riding, jumping the rope, dancing, moderate walking are all excellent. Go out daily, if possible, and, above all, make your exercise regular. Doing light work; exercise for an object is worth more than without an object; to ride five miles on business is better than to ride ten miles for health merely; peddling, shopping, &c., are all excellent. Let all your habits be the habits of prudent, healthy persons, so far as possible. (See my Six Lectures on this subject.)

Medical Treatment for Consumption.—After deriving all the aid possible from the general measures mentioned, sometimes more is still needed. We must employ true curative medicines, and such medicines there are, for this as well as other diseases. I never send my patients to the apothecary's for medicine, but prepare all I use, with great care, myself. What I aim to accomplish by them is to purify and enrich the blood; to rally and support the vitality of the system; to soothe, quiet and strengthen the nervous system; to promote the removal of tubercles from the lungs and heal ulcers there; to subdue all inflammation or irritation of the lungs and throat, (for this purpose use medical inhalations in all proper cases,) and to cure all the disorders anywhere in the body that may be present. Every symptom, disorder or complaint that exists is carefully attended to, and remedies given to remove and cure it.

No hurtful or painful remedy should be used.—I never reduce the patient with blisters or setons, or harsh painful mineral remedies of any kind, but aim to soothe all pain, and build him up by mild, gentle means. In every way his health is brought in all respects up to as high a point of perfection as possible."

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

"*This treatment will actually cure Consumption.* I say this with great confidence, because I am authorized to do so from the fact that by it I *have succeeded in actually curing*, in a great number of instances, true *Phthisis Pulmonalis* or tubercular consumption, and the patients are living and in good health to day, to testify to the fact.

I append here a few of the letters I have received from those I have thus cured. I beg the consumptive reader to peruse them carefully. If the facts stated can be relied upon, is there any doubt that in these cases the disease was true Consumption? That the writers were cured, and now well, is a fact about which there can of course be no mistake. If there is any doubt about the genuineness of the letters, or the credibility of the writers, I ask the reader to satisfy himself by addressing a letter of inquiry to these persons; or, if convenient, visit and see them. Their names and residences are given and I would say the same thing of all the letters contained in this pamphlet."

STATEMENT OF MISS JANE GRAY.

"No. 6 Prince-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1856.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch—*Dear Sir:* I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you for the health I now enjoy, which I ought sooner to have acknowledged. In 1850, when I applied to you I was not expected to live. I had had a bad cough some two years, and for several months had not been able to leave my room. My physician told me my lungs were seriously affected, and that he could do nothing for me. I was very much emaciated, had bled several times from the lungs, suffered much pain in the chest and under the shoulders, had fevers and chills daily, and most profuse night sweats. My strength was so far gone that I could not walk across the floor without two persons supporting me. I expectorated profusely, and suffered great distress for breath. This had been my condition for over eleven months, and constantly sinking. I was lifted into an easy carriage when I visited you. I had no hope at all for myself, nor had my friends, that I could possibly survive long, for I had all the symptoms of true Consumption far advanced. You encouraged me to hope, and I now have reason to be thankful that I was induced to put myself under your treatment. I made rapid improvement after the first week or ten days, and in five weeks I was able to walk a block. This improvement steadily continued, until at the expiration of about a year, my health was quite recovered, and I have since remained well. It is now perfectly good, and my lungs are strong and sound. I feel that under a kind Providence, I owe my life and my present good health to you. If there are any who need the aid which I received, and doubt the truth of these statements, for the sake of the suffering I will cheerfully reply to their inquiries. With most heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received, I am, respectfully yours. MISS JANE GRAY."

Letter from W. A. Hillyer, Esq., of New-York City.

"New-York City, Nov. 15, 1854.

Dr. S. S. Fitch:

Dear Sir,—When a man feels that he owes his life to another, time only increases his admiration and strengthens his gratitude. This is the feeling I have towards you. In April 1852, I was attacked with repeated and violent hemorrhages from my lungs, accompanied with much cough, soreness of the throat, &c. I also experienced great tightness and shrinking of my chest, short breathing, and nearly all of the most alarming symptoms of consumption. My nearest friends viewed my case as exceedingly critical and dangerous. I applied at once to you, without endangering myself by any other advice. The result was a perfect and permanent cure. Your medicines, mechanical remedies, and inhalation, without reducing me, or disturbing in any manner my appetite, or even interrupting my professional employment, and without any shock or violence, gently led me back to health. I have witnessed many other cases of consumption cured by you. In your hands medicine seems one of the exact sciences. In the whole course of my life I have never met a physician whose prescriptions and medicines seem so unerring and certain to cure. I most cheerfully give you leave to use my name, and refer any person to me who may wish further information.

Believe me ever yours,
W. A. HILLYER.
Attorney at Law, No. 27 William st. N. Y.,
house No. 69 Nassau st., Brooklyn."

AN UNDOUBTED INSTANCE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Letter from W. H. Bangs, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

"Bank of the Metropolis,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1856.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, New York: *My dear Sir*:—In March, 1853, after a severe attack of bilious fever, which was followed by a general prostration of my system, I contracted a cold, which, settling upon my lungs, produced the most alarming symptoms of consumption—such as spitting of blood, profuse night sweats and a hacking, troublesome cough. My friends were exceedingly anxious that every available means of relief should be resorted to; and accordingly nothing was left undone which thoughtful care and solicitous kindness could accomplish, aided by professional skill. Under all these appliances, my health, as the Spring opened, became better, and I buoyed myself up with the hope that as the Summer advanced, I should become quite strong again. This hope remained with me until the latter part of the Summer, when, by an unfortunate accident, I was subjected to a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which prostrated me even more than I had been when first attacked. From this time up to the period when I placed myself under your care, I led a miserable existence—at times sorely perplexed and dispirited, ready to yield to the approach of despair, and then again temporarily relieved, only to find myself again deceived and disappointed in the various means which I resorted to for relief. Some months after, I came across your 'Six Lectures to Consumptives,' and became deeply interested in them, for I thought the arguments there used displayed more sound common sense than I had ever seen before on that subject. The reading of the work kindled anew the flames of hope which had almost died within me; and I determined to write to you and, if encouraged, to submit my case to you. In the month of March or April of this year, I wrote to you, and received an encouraging reply. I then resolved to place myself under your care; and, not being able to visit you at that time, wrote you a detailed statement of the symptoms of my case, in answer to which you sent me a box of your medicines, together with a Shoulder Brace and Supporter, and an Inhaling Tube for the purpose of expanding the lungs and filling them with air. Accompanying these was a letter containing directions for my guidance in the use of the medicines. From the time I commenced the use of these remedies I commenced to gain flesh, and to feel as I had not done for years. The Shoulder Brace and Supporter I found everything you indicated to me they would be. Prior to their use, after a day's writing, I would feel so exhausted and weak as to unfit me totally for any kind of out door service. After using them I ascertained that I could perform the same amount of writing with one-half the fatigue and exhaustion which formerly accompanied me from my place of business. I have now been seven months under your care, and can assure you that during that time my health has been gradually but steadily improving; and I am now in better health, can endure more fatigue, take more exercise, and enjoy life generally better than I have been permitted to be or do for many years. I know that, with a system that has been so completely enfeebled and prostrated as mine has been, great care and caution will always be necessary auxiliaries to good health; but with the use of your remedies, both medicinal and mechanical, and a perfect trust in that good and ever kind Providence which has thus far blessed the use of them to my good, I can look forward to the future, if not with positive hope, at least with cheerfulness and contentment. I would not, on any account, be without your Shoulder Brace and Abdominal Supporter and your medicines. I continue to use them, although there is no actual necessity for my doing so.

Leaving you the permission to use this letter, or any part of it, in any way which may subserve your purposes,
I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
WM. HOWELL BANGS."

[It was after Mr. Bangs had been some three months under my treatment, that I first saw him, and had an opportunity of examining his lungs. I found that both were tuberculated, and that one had been ulcerated, but was then healing. His disease was clearly true Tubercular Consumption, which must inevitably have gone steadily on to a fatal termination, if it had not been arrested by timely remedies.]

ASTHMA.

"This disease, which frequently occasions the most terrible suffering and which is often fatal, is usually caused by a humor in the lungs. In some persons it appears as a seated affection, producing a constant difficulty in breathing, and a wheezing, as though the air passages were partially closed, as in fact they are. In other persons it appears occasionally, or periodically, or from some exciting cause, coming on with great violence, lasting from two to three hours to as many days, and causing at times the most awful distress. The struggle for breath is frightful. It is called spasmodic asthma. In these cases a spasmodic contraction of the air passages takes place. Asthma usually is *curable*, entirely so. I adopt the same general treatment for this disease as for consumption, with such modification of special remedies as the peculiar circumstances require. There must be both a general and local treatment—and all the ailments that accompany it must receive attention."

ASTHMA OF LONG STANDING CURED.

"No. 22 Columbia Street, South Brooklyn,
Aug. 14, 1857.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch—*Dear Sir:* I owe it to the public and yourself to give a statement of my case. I was born and grew up at Islington, near London; occupation clerk and teacher. From early life I was subject to wheezing and asthma. Last twenty three years I have been subject to dreadful attacks of asthma. I of course received the assistance of the best physicians in England, Dr. Lexan Teignmouth, Dr. Frederick Salmon, of London, and a great many others, with only slight relief. In 1836 I went to Egypt, where my asthma was relieved some, but had a bad dysentery; there met Dr. Abbott. In 1840 I returned to England, followed by immediate dreadful attacks of asthma. I stayed three years in England, then went to Syria, in Asia, and stopped at Beyroot (asthma left, had dysentery,) and visited Jerusalem, in the Holy Land. At Jerusalem saw Dr. McGowan. From Syria I went to England, then to Boston and this city. I suffered dreadfully with asthma in Boston, and truly I think my case one of the worst I ever knew. I obtained no permanent relief whatever here until I applied to Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, at No. 714 Broadway. For many months, now, I have had no attack whatever, and consider myself perfectly cured of that affliction.

CHAS. SAMUEL POWELL.

For myself and character I can refer to Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, No. 16 Hyde Park-square, London."

BRONCHITIS.

"This is a most common disorder, and is often the forerunner of consumption. It is common among clergymen, lawyers, teachers, lecturers, etc.: those who use the voice very much, especially before large assemblies and in heated rooms; also, sedentary and dyspeptic persons, and those of a costive habit are liable to it. Its symptoms are soreness of the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, a sense of tightness across the chest, cough, (in some slight, in others most distressing,) weakness of the voice, great fatigue when talking, etc. In many cases there are swellings of the tonsils and enlargement of the palate. In a large proportion of cases of these throat diseases, if of long standing, the lungs are also affected—almost always so, if the patient is highly predisposed to consumption. *But it may be cured in nearly all cases*, even after there is ulceration. Burning the throat with caustic should never be resorted to, unless the most active measures are taken to fortify the lungs and renovate the system; otherwise the disease is almost certain to be driven upon the lungs. I have seldom found it necessary to use caustics at all. The disease yields in most cases, without." (See remarks in my "Lectures.")

THROAT DISEASE WITH LOSS OF VOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, PERFECTLY CURED.

Letter from Mrs. Lucretia Louis, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

"Jeffersonville, Indiana, Oct. 22, 1854.

Dr. Fitch—*Dear Sir:* Permit me at this time to address a few lines to you, although it has never been my privilege to see you. Is it strange that I feel great respect for one who has been the means, in the hands of God, of relieving me of such bodily infirmities? In the year 1826 my health and strength began to fail. My complaint was general debility and a derangement of the nervous system. I was doctored by several physicians, but they made my case worse instead of better. In 1828 I began to lose my voice, but with great exertion continued to speak a little for the space of six months, when I became entirely speechless. Such a case (the doctors said) was never known, and what to do they knew not. They finally resorted to calomel, and made a cripple of me for the space of four years. My sufferings while in that condition I will not attempt to describe. I obtained temporary relief, but found no cure for all my maladies until I applied to you, by letter, for advice, last Spring. I was then speechless, and coughing almost incessantly day and night, with short breathing and pain in the left shoulder. I commenced using your remedies and following strictly your advice and was soon relieved of my cough. Your medicines, with the cold salt-water bath appeared to regulate and strengthen the system; and the result is—my voice is perfectly restored, and I am entirely free from bad feelings which had never left me for one hour in the last twenty six years. You have done for me what a number of physicians in five different States had tried to do, but failed of success: their skill was baffled. I have lived a mute for more than twenty-five years, but for the last two months have been able to talk and sing, like I was wont to do in the days of my youth. My health is good. I have nothing to complain of but a broken constitution.

Accept my thanks, and ever believe me,
Very truly yours,
MRS. LUCRETIA LOUIS."

DISEASE OF THE HEART.

"There is, perhaps, no disease, acute or chronic, which occasions to the invalid more alarm and apprehension than that of the heart. Thousands from this cause, live in hourly fear of death. In this awful apprehension they suffer a thousand deaths.

Heart disease may be cured. There are very few cases indeed, that will not yield to a proper medical treatment. I say so, because the fact has been demonstrated before my own eyes, and in my own practice, in repeated instances."

SYMPTOMS OF HEART DISEASE.

"The most common form in which disturbance or disease of the heart is shown is simple palpitation. It is at first, perhaps, felt only occasionally. These spells may increase in duration. As it increases, it is accompanied by a little shortness of breath, perhaps an occasional sharp pain in the left side running up to the shoulder and down the arm. In its progress there may be, at times, a distressing sense of fullness in the left side, and perhaps an indescribable feeling of misery, with periods of greater distress for breath. Going up hill or up stairs will bring on violent palpitations, and take away the strength and breath to a distressing degree. There is sometimes a feeling of weakness in the left side, which may extend to the left arm. Any sudden emotion, such as fright, or surprise, or pleasure, will set the heart fluttering like a frightened bird. At times the heart may seem to stop beating for an instant, with a kind of shock, and then as suddenly resume its action, with a bound and a flutter, lasting some minutes. At other times there is a sudden sensation of an indescribable rotary motion of the heart, as though it turned over. As the disease increases in violence, there may be distressing difficulty of breathing, amounting, in some instances, almost to suffocation, partial or total faintings. Sometimes, even in slight derangements of the heart, the sleep is disturbed by alarming dreams and frequent startings; and in more severe cases the invalid can scarcely lie down at all. In some cases there is most terrible pain in the heart—sometimes dull and heavy, at others sharp and lancinating. But there may be disturbance or disease of the heart without pain."

CURE OF HEART DISEASE.

"Among many cases of the character described which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very marked one of a prominent and well known gentleman of this City (New York.) Believing that a statement of the facts of his case may be of benefit to others he has written me the following letter, with permission to make it public.

Letter from the Hon. John Kelly, Member of Congress from New-York City.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

My Dear Sir: Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been, may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart; at times I have had great distress in the region of the heart and left side, occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way; my digestion was very imperfect: I was nervous and despondent; was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distressing, and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies, as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit, I gave up all hopes of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to call upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve me. I am glad to inform you that his predictions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well-nigh a miraculous effect upon my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health; and, by the aid of your remedies, and the help of a kind Providence, I hope finally to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been. Very truly yours,
JOHN KELLY, M. C.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway.

SERIOUS HEART AFFECTION, WITH COUGH, DYSPEPSIA, &C., CURED.

"Newark, N. J., April 12, 1858.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch—*Sir:* For the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I was, I want to give you a statement of the condition I was in when you commenced treating me, and what you have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish it if you please to do so.

In the Spring of 1856, about one year before I applied to you, I was attacked with palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath, which continued and increased until Fall, when I was obliged to give up work altogether. I called in a doctor, who was considered the best in this city. His medicines gave me no relief, and I continued to grow worse; another doctor then prescribed for me, but with no better success; I grew weaker and weaker. I then tried a doctor's remedies from Philadelphia, but to no purpose. By this time my attacks became so frequent and severe that I had to be careful how I walked—even how I talked, my breath was so short sometimes. My heart beat so hard that my breast was made sore by it. For days I would have to keep my bed; my lungs seemed all filled up; I had a bad cough, and occasional attacks of rheumatism. I gave up all hopes of getting any help, and expected every day would be my last. But the Lord thought proper to order otherwise, for he sent, as it were, an angel of mercy to direct me to a fountain of health. A friend of mine told me he thought Dr. Fitch could help me, and urged me to go to him. Although I had but little faith in any remedy, I went to see you in June 1857. I did not know whether I should return alive. You examined me, and described my disease so correctly, according to my feelings, that I left much encouraged by your promise to help me. Still I feared that if your medicines were like all others I had used I could not stand them. But, to my great surprise, I found them to act differently. Instead of weakening, they at once strengthened me, and in the course of only two weeks I was much improved, and those bad spells of short breathing and palpitation I had suffered so much from had vanished. The medicine acted like magic, so that with the aid of the Shoulder Braces and Supporter, I am restored to good health. It has been like raising one from the grave. I do most earnestly recommend any one who is afflicted as I was to apply to Dr. Fitch; he will be found to be a skillful, honorable and benevolent physician. Yours truly, M. CAYWORD,
No. 323 Railroad-av., Newark, N. J.

P. S.—If any doubt the truth of my statement, I ask them to call on or write to me. I can convince them.
M. C."

DYSPEPSIA.

"Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia are the following: Oppressed, heavy feelings; sour stomach; wind in the stomach; often the food is thrown up, sometimes unchanged, at others sour and acrid, scalding, and almost excoriating the throat; there is, perhaps, active pain in the stomach, extending up the left side and under the shoulder-blades; there is at times a restless, nervous, uneasy feeling, commencing at the stomach and extending over the whole system; often there is severe headache; the appetite is vitiated, sometimes too craving, at others gone entirely, a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; a dull, heavy, sluggish feeling during the day; bad dreams, perhaps sleeplessness, perhaps too heavy sleep at night; sinking, all gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; palpitation of the heart; rush of blood to the head; feet and hands sometimes cold, sometimes hot and burning; pain across the centre of the body, at times, perhaps extreme, in some cases pretty constant, in others commencing only some hour or two after meals—eating often stops it for a time; depression of spirits, the dyspeptic being often exceedingly morose, gloomy and fretful, sometimes indifferent to all about him, at others irritable and easily disturbed; loss of energy and ambition; wasting of strength and flesh, &c.; sometimes a hacking cough and oppression for breath.

These symptoms do not, of course, all appear in the same individual. But if you are dyspeptic you have felt some of them.

To Cure Dyspepsia—Is sometimes difficult, but seldom or never impossible, if the patient will thoroughly cooperate with me. Let me recommend you if you are inclined to dyspepsia, not to sit down and despair of help. You can do much yourself to regain health. Do not sit in your house, your shop, your office, or your store, lazily brooding and mourning over your wretched condition, or meekly "acquiescing in the dispensations of Providence." The "dispensations of Providence," in your case are most probably only stripes due to disobedience. Leave your sedentary employments and habits; go out, ride, walk, hunt, fish, play, recreate, engage in moderate labor on the farm, in the garden, or elsewhere. Engage in something that takes your mind off from yourself, and fixes it on an object to be accomplished, whether it be pleasure or profit. Keep the mind as free as possible from disagreeable care, anxiety, depression, and gloom; avoid exhausting mental labor and fatigue; seek cheerful pleasant society, and cultivate a cheerful temper. Do not be governed by your appetite, if it is not a healthy one; take as much proper food as you need and no more; always masticate it well. Eat at regular intervals, bathe daily, keep the bowels free, take regular sleep and rest, avoid all excesses, and in all respects obey the laws of health. Then, if you need medical advice or assistance, call on me, or sit down and write me a letter, describing your symptoms fully, answering the questions on page 32 of this pamphlet, and I will direct you what to do."

LIVER COMPLAINT AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

"Deranged action of the Liver is very common; it is usually indicated by heat, pain, and swelling in the right side—by obstinate costiveness, flatulence, or diarrhœa, and sometimes great pains in the bowels—more or less indigestion—sallow skin, yellow eyes, loss of appetite, or insatiable craving for food—sinking flesh and strength, great melancholy and depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart; in some cases cough; sometimes there is most distressing pain in the side and across the centre of the body, headache, dull, heavy, drowsy feeling. Bilious derangement is often produced by want of exercise, irregular habits, sedentary employments, excessive study, confinement in-doors, colds, eating too much or too rich foods, particularly fats. It is promptly and perfectly curable."

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

"There are a common and painful class of affections. The usual symptoms are pain, heat, and tenderness in the small of the back; passage of water attended with heat, scalding, pain; sometimes with discharge of blood, &c.; urine variable, and sometimes scanty and high colored, at others clear and too abundant, often depositing red or white sand. If the bladder is the seat of the disorder, there is pain, heat, or uneasiness in that region; frequently stricture and painful retention of urine. No invalid need continue to suffer long with any of these disorders. I have treated many hundred cases, and I do not know of an instance in which the treatment has not been successful."

RHEUMATISM.

"This painful affection is too well known to need description; and it is as well known that it is often regarded as incurable. Temporary relief is about all that is hoped for. When, however, the cause is known, and remedies employed that will reach that cause, a *cure* is perfectly practicable. By proper local applications, together with such general remedies as are specifically adapted to eradicate the poison which causes the disease, there is scarcely any case that may not be cured or relieved."

SALT-RHEUM

"Appears most frequently on the hands, but not always. All parts of the system are liable to attacks of it. Sometimes it is very malignant and causes the most dreadful sores. On the lungs it often causes bronchitis, asthma and consumption. On the stomach it will cause, in some cases, the most distressing dyspepsia, general prostration and feebleness of health, for which there is no apparent cause; while on the surface it is comparatively harmless. It is a malignant poison in the blood. No local applications alone will cure it. But these, with general depurative medicines, that have a power of neutralizing this poison, I find, will cure Salt-Rheum."

SKIN DISEASES.

"Their name is legion. We are a poisoned race. To find a human being in Christendom in whose veins flows no taint or poison is probably an impossibility. These humors and impurities are the great source of nearly all disease. A common form of their development is eruption on the surface. Here they go under the general name of 'Skin Diseases.' Some are mild, easily subdued, and innocent in their effects; others are malignant, obstinate, and often fatal. No local application, merely, will cure them. There must be, with these, suitable constitutional remedies, to act specifically and purify the blood of the poison. I have found but few instances of skin disease that are not curable."

PILES.

"This is a most annoying, and often painful disease. Frequently, under ordinary treatment, it is obstinate and difficult to cure. There is almost always a vicious condition of the general system, costiveness, congestion of the liver, sluggish circulation of the blood; all of which must be corrected. The right treatment, I find, does not fail to effect a permanent cure. Its treatment requires often both local and general remedies, and the aid of an *abdominal supporter*."

COSTIVENESS.

"Thousands suffer from habitual costiveness. (See remarks on this in my 'Six Lectures.' It is a distressing disease in itself, and the parent of many others. It is perfectly curable. Write to me; let me prescribe for you; you may depend upon a cure."

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

"How many sufferers from this class of disorders challenge the sympathy of the humane physician! and the more so, as thousands suffer in silence, and without hope of relief. For the encouragement of such, I would say your sufferings are unnecessary. In nine cases out of ten this is so. It has been my duty to treat many thousand cases, and few fail to yield to my mechanical and medicinal, local and general treatment."

HEART, LUNG AND STOMACH DISORDER, CAUSED BY A SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

[The following extracts are from a letter written by a young lady, whose case is a most interesting one. She wrote me first in January last, and, in describing her condition, says:

'For a year past I have been afflicted with spasms of the chest and lungs, with palpitation of the heart, and great nervous debility. I partially recovered from these, but in a few weeks I was attacked more violently; all the distress seeming to concentrate about the heart, the action of which is very feeble; at times it almost ceases to beat, with intervals of trembling and throbbing, accompanied with spasms and intense pain. There is constant numbness of the left side, extending at times over the whole system, swelling of the left side and over the region of the stomach, and frequently a deathly sinking feeling and constant weariness, pain and soreness of the chest and arms, with some cough and hurried respiration on the least exertion. I have tried what my physician has termed the most appropriate remedies with but little benefit. * * * * * I am quite pale and thin, and of a slender constitution. My family is consumptive, and *I have been troubled with Scrofula.*'

[I gave her remedies and treatment for *scrofula*, for the heart, lungs and digestive organs, and the result is shown in the following letter:

'Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., March 29, 1858.

Dr. S. S. Fitch—*Dear Sir:* * * * * It is now five weeks since I commenced the use of your remedies, and I wish I could find words to express my gratitude for the change I have experienced. That host of bad feelings have nearly all vanished. I am much of the time free from pain; and, instead of gloom and sadness, everything seems radiant with beauty and loveliness. My strength has so much improved that I am able to take some gentle exercise but not to perform any labor, on account of the weak state of my lungs. But even these are much better. I can do my own writing, my voice is stronger; I can fully inflate my lungs and breathe without pain. Those Shoulder Braces, and that gem of an Inhaling Tube have been and still are of immense benefit to me, and, indeed, all of your remedies; I don't know what I should have done without them. I feel as if I could not speak too highly of them. My former physician called a few days since, and he pronounced me much better, while only a few weeks before he considered my case hopeless. I feel in duty bound to recommend you to the suffering around me. * * * *

Yours, most sincerely, MISS JANE E. GILES.'

[This lady's cure is not yet complete, of course. But she will recover her health perfectly in a few weeks more, if she uses the remedies faithfully. The result so far certainly shows the efficacy of the treatment in a disease that invariably baffles ordinary practice.]"

From the following notice, which appears in this pamphlet, it seems that the author's success has induced dishonest and unworthy persons to attempt to practice on his reputation.

CAUTION AGAINST IMPOSTORS.

"Dr. Samuel S. Fitch's office is at No. 714 Broadway, New York, and he has no other office, either at Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg, or elsewhere. Nor is there any other Physician who is authorized to use his name. His treatment and remedies can be had only by applying, personally or by letter, directly to himself, at his office in New-York. He will not be responsible for any advice, counsel, or treatment obtained elsewhere, whether accredited by his name or not. Beware of imposition."

Without making further extracts, the reader is recommended to procure and read the pamphlet.

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From the Editor of the Public Ledger.

A New Work by Mrs. Stephens.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published "Mary Derwent," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, one of the best female writers of fiction of the day. The scene of this new work is laid in the beautiful Valley of Wyoming, and in the early days of the settlement of Pennsylvania. Its story is deeply interesting, and the incidents thrillingly narrated. The characters are also strongly drawn and individualized. The book will be favorite reading with all lovers of good novels.

From the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCEEDINGLY smart, intelligent girl, as child's nurse, or for light chamber-work and waiting. Is a most respectable girl; neat in her appearance, sews and embroiders nicely, very fond of children, and for sake of getting into a good family will accept $3 to $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first class cook, washer and ironer, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; has served in the very best families in Scotland and six years in one family here; has most excellent testimonials and references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY RESpectable Protestant girls with the best of City reference. One as competent cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as competent chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or chambermaid or seamstress; prefer living together. Apply for two days at No. 20 6th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; is a good sewer and has no objection to do the chamberwork of a private family, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 17th-st.

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WASHING WANTED.—GENTLEMEN'S AND ladies', or family washing, will be done in the best manner by a competent woman. Can give good reference. May apply by letter or personally, to J. H., No. 288 10th-av., in the dry goods store, will be promptly attended to.

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A LADY, SEVERAL MONTHS IN THIS country, having resided with talented and affluent families in England and Scotland, as governess, wishes an engagement here as resident, visiting or visited teacher. She instructs in English, French, music and drawing, with other branches of education. She will feel obliged to any parties who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for private teaching in the Northern and Western States. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburg, Scotland and from English, French and American gentlemen. Further particulars will be given, and the desired information received, by letter, addressed to Miss DICKSON, No. 2,043 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess, to teach the English branches and French. Satisfactory reference given. Adress G. S., Box No. 181 *Times* office.

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WANTED—A NIGHT EDITOR FOR A NEW YORK daily newspaper; one experienced preferred; but a person of good education, good judgment, and acquainted generally with New York and its public men, would, doubtless, soon fill the post to satisfaction. Address H. D. B., Box No. 2,365 Post-Office, stating previous experience and references.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy and competent young man, in City or country, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in every respect; can act as overseer, having had six years' experience South; would take a place as porter and drive a wagon in any wholesale or retail store. Best of references. Apply for four days at No. 307 Bowery, or address by letter to M. L., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant who understands his business perfectly; is a good and careful driver and knows the City well. Has the best of City reference from his last and former situation. No objection to the country. Can be seen at J. DISNEY'S saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., for two days, or address W. M. C., Box No. 195, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or hostler, by a man who understands his business, and is well recommended for character, capacity, &c. He is a Frenchman and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 41 Howard-st., one door East of Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN active young German, speaking English; is single and a Protestant; is thoroughly competent as a driver, and fully understands the management of horses; also, competent to assist in the garden if required, references unexceptionable. Address J. K., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COACHMAN AND dressmaker by a young couple without any incumbrances; of genteel appearance and address, who well understand their business, and can produce the highest testimonials from their last places. Apply or address U. G. E., Trunk Store, corner of 13th-st., and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver and can be well recommended from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden, can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, THE SUPERintendence of a hotel in the country; has a good knowledge of the business, and is a first-rate cook. Good references and cash security for $1,000. Address E. R., for a week, Box No. 197 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; is well acquainted with steamboilers. Good City reference from last place. A note to M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man—a Scotchman; married; in a private family; the wife as seamstress. Has no objection to the country. Both can give the best of City references. Call, or address, D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as bar-tender in a respectable hotel in the City or country. Apply to his present employer, H. S. Wallace, Bowery Hotel, No. 295 Bowery, corner 6th-st. L. BRANSON.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent druggist; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address M. W., care of Riker & Berrian, No. 353 6th av., for two days.

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BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom attached, to let with board, in a private family; house first class, with all the modern improvements, and easy of access; terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., west of 8th-av., on same block with Dr. Hatfield's Church.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two gentlemen with handsomely furnished bedrooms, with gas and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, at No. 25 Cottage-place; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board upon moderate terms. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD in a neat, well-ordered house, and quiet neighborhood, and where the effort is to provide a pleasant, agreeable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn. Address J. R., box No. 150 *Times* office.

BOARDING—NO. 174 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with bath, gas and closets. Private table, if desired. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET with board on the most reasonable terms, within five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. Ferry Dinner at 6. Apply at No 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and the comforts of home, in a private family. The house is most delightfully situated, having a fine view of the Bay; the neighborhood unexceptional. The most respectable reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 3,071 New York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and lady, being compelled to vacate their rooms on account of business, desire to recommend the same to any parties who wish to secure a pleasant and agreeable home, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Apply at No. 6 Willow st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting, if desired, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board at No. 73 State st.; convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board with a private family near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 24 High-st.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—DELIGHTFUL rooms, fronting the Bay, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, fronting the Ferry.

BOARD IN A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two rooms to let, with good board. Price from $5 to $8. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th st.

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TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 36 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near Madison-square. Suites of rooms and single rooms to let, in a newly furnished first-class house. Also, a back parlor and room suitable for a physician's office. Parties with children need not apply. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and one child, five years of age, an unfurnished room, with board. Terms not to exceed $7 per week. The advertiser would prefer a dwelling occupied by believers in Spiritualism. Address, stating location, &c., P. E., Box No. 193, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman (who dines in New-York) and his wife with two children, 9 and 5 years of age with a nurse, in a genteel family, where there are few or no other boarders, within a mile from the Fulton Ferry. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 198, *Times* office.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with or without board; 6th-av. cars pass the door; or would let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

NO. 320 FOURTH-STREET.—A LADY HAVing taken a house between Broadway and Washington Park can accommodate a few boarders. The house is first class, elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply as above.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, in a small private family, who occupy a first-class house at No. 126 West 39th-st. Families with children not objected to.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—A LARGE, PLEASant room, nicely furnished, and suitable for two gentlemen can be obtained at the above fine location. The house is replete with all the necessary conveniences, Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A RARE CHANCE.—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS house to let, with the free use of a piano. Rent taken out in board, &c. Apply at No 57 West 27th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. A French family preferred.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman—a large and handsome room on the second floor with bath and water-closet, fronting Union Park, west side of the square. Address W. W., Box No. 198 *Times* office.

A BEAUTIFUL BACK PARLOR AND A third-floor front room to let, with board, in a small private family; house furnished with modern improvements. Inquire at No 175 West 37th-st., 6th door east of 8th-av.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board, at No. 100 East 22d st. Gas and bath, &c.

NO. 44 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—Board, with rooms furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with or without full or partial board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—STORRS BROTHERS HAVE REmoved from No 36 Vesey-st. to No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

The proprietor of the AMERICAN HOTEL respectfully informs his old patrons and all such as desire fine healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system by the use of the

SULPHUR WATER OF RICHFIELD SPRINGS,

That he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large airy bed-rooms and sulphur baths have been added, so that his hotel is in all respects equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.

Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above the water, in a valley amid surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.

Visitors will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning cars reach it on the same day.

WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Depot in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor of the "Hotel St. Germain," 5th-av. and Broadway New York, informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above establishment and is now ready for the reception of visitors. Plans of the hotel and cottages may be seen at the "St. Germain," and apartments secured for the season. The Pavilion has been thoroughly renovated in all its departments and the bathing facilities put in complete order. The location of the Hotel, on the borders of the sea, renders it one of the coolest and most delightful Watering-Places in the country. It is reached by an easy two-hours' drive over a variety of the most beautiful roads on Long Island and by railway to Jamaica; the cars leaving the South Ferry, Brooklyn, almost every hour of the day.

A daily Express will leave the "St. Germain" at 9 A. M., and take baggage to the Pavilion from any part of the City. A Messenger will also leave at 3 P. M. for the dispatch of letters and light parcels for the guests of the Pavilion.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1858.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.

Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A family can be accommodated in a first-class house, within 40 miles of New-York, in a family of two persons. A lawn of several acres filled with choice fruit and shade-trees surrounds the dwelling, one quarter of a mile from Crugers' Station. The location is celebrated for purity of air and unrivalled scenery, forming a pleasant retreat for the warm season rarely met. For particulars, address Mrs A. P., Laurel Hill, Boscabel, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to accommodate gentlemen, or gentlemen and their families, with board for the Summer season, in the beautiful and healthy village of Tarrytown. The distance from the depot and steamboat-landing is one third of a mile. The rooms are in the best of order, and the table supplied with as good as the market affords. Apply to BENJ. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-st., near the Institute, North Tarrytown.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARDING AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—Three or four gentlemen, or a family, can be accommodated with board, and a superior set of furnished rooms, in a house situated on one of the most delightful scenery sites on the Island, and within two minutes' walk of the New-Brighton Ferry. Terms moderate. Address or apply on the premises, at New-Brighton, S. I.
Y. DUNN.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE PERsons, or gentleman and wife with not more than one child, can be accommodated with board at a farm house in Scarsdale, near White Plains, ten minutes' walk from the depot. Good stable-room. No other boarders. First class reference required. Call or address W. P., No. 290 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way to and from New-York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to MRS MUIR, Milton, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y. for four single gentlemen in a private family; no boarders; house new, on the Sound near depot and steamboat; fine grounds, beautiful scenery; plenty of fishing and game, and healthy location. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No 82 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED ON the Hudson, near Sing Sing, in a situation unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. The house is large, and furnished with baths. Accommodation for horses and carriages. Address or apply to J. AR HER ticket-master, Sing Sing Station.

SUMMER BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a fine location, within one minute's walk of depot. Rooms large and pleasant. Several suites of rooms for families. Inquire of S. N. DAVIS, No. 63 Broadway, H. TUTHILL, Hudson River Railroad ticket office, Christopher st., or W. T. PEEK, No. 95 John-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE large farm mansion, near Glen Cove, is now in order for immediate reception of boarders. Families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat for the Summer months, will do well to make immediate application to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A GENtleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen can find delightful Summer accommodations in a private residence beautifully situated, about 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Address Box No. 2,836 Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—BOARDING CAN BE obtained in a private family having a pleasant house and grounds, in the beautiful village of Freehold, N. J. Terms moderate. Reference: J. S. YARD, Editor Monmouth *Democrat*, Freehold; J. CARLETON, No. 127 Fulton-st., and No 868 Broadway, New-York City.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY—THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT.—Parties desiring board in the country may hear of quarters suitable for one or two first-class families and several single persons by addressing a line to PURE MILK AND SWEET BUTTER, Box No. 179, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PARTY OF FOUR PERsons can be accommodated with two fine rooms; one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad from Chambers-st; the house is pleasantly situated, (on high ground;) good stable garden, &c. For particulars apply at No. 235 Water-st.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a farm-house within five minutes' walk of Chappaqua depot, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to J. G. HAVILAND, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, to R. S. HAVILAND.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 29th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD between 54th and 55th sts., near East River; house inclosed by a large garden and lawn, with plenty of good fruit. Apply of MRS PERKINS, on the premises.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARD IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—CAN be had at a farm-house. For particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE BILLS, No. 65 Nassau st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

MARY DERWENT, by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, 12 mo, $1 25. STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN. Lay Sermons by T. S. ARTHUR, 12 mo, $1. LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, a new floral dictionary, beautiful colored illustrations 12 mo, $1. BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR, twenty-four steel portraits, and one thousand illustrations, 2 vols royal octavo, $7. WYOMING, its history, romance and traditions, 12 mo, illustrated, $1 25. VIOLA, a tale of plots and counterplots, by WILLIAM EARL BINDER, 12 mo, illustrated, $1. URSULA, by SEWELL, 2 vols, 12 mo, $1 50. THE COUSINS; OR, THE CAPTAIN'S WARD, by the author of "Watchman," "Sartaree," &c, 12 mo, $1. FOLLOWING THE DRUM, by MRS. VIELE, $1. LIFE AND TIMES OF HUGH MILLER, 12 mo, $1. WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN, 12 mo, $1. THE HAND BUT NOT THE HEART, by T. S. ARTHUR, 12 mo, $1. INCIDENTS IN THE GREAT REVIVAL, 12 mo, $1. A gift with every book at the time of sale, in value from 25 cents to $1. Catalogues mailed free to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New York City.

THE CRUEL CAPTAIN.

JOBSON, of the RED FLAG, continues to poke fun at Polly, but takes Old Buck and the New-York Dairy Maids under his special protection. For the ludicrous sum of three cents at the office of his journal, No. 102 Nassau-st., New York. Sold only by honest newsvenders.

STRANGERS VISITING NEWPORT, R. I., the coming season, will find at TILLEY'S newspaper depots, No. 128 Thames-st., the New-York *Evening Times, Express, Tribune* and *Herald* also the various weekly newspapers and magazines, London *Illustrated News* and *Punch*, with a good assortment of stationery. Subscriptions taken for the New-York dailies for any length of time, and the same delivered in nearly every part of the city.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement and under cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant park; it has all the latest model improvements; rent low. Inquire on the premises, or for the keys of P. W. TUCKER, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will also be let to a respectable family.

TO LET—THREE THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, central and well located, all improvements, gas fixtures complete, at a great reduction. Also, parts of houses, floors, &c. N. B.—Those wishing to rent, buy, exchange or sell, City or country should call at No. 375 9th-av. JOHN EDWIN HATCH.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BED-ROOM, AND THREE large pantries, (unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife. Location in vicinity of Canal and Varick sts. Apply to P. F., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 WARREN STREET, 2d door from Broadway, with immediate possession. Inquire 1st floor, up stairs.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

A RARE CHANCE.—PART OF A FIRST-class house to let with the free use of a piano. Rent taken out in board, &c. Apply at No. 57 West 27th-st. from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. A French family preferred.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A four-story English basement house, situated in 19th-st., handsomely furnished and in perfect order, will be let at a low price. Apply to E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 33 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

464 LOTS IN JERSEY FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—These lots are only eight blocks from the Cunard steamship docks; consequently well located for buildings, or for coal or other yards. They contain about forty acres in one plot, with an extensive water front, and will be sold at a great bargain, or exchanged in part for good railroad bonds or a stock of dry goods. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., where the maps can be seen. This property offers a rare chance for investment or speculation, and is increasing in value faster than any property in this vicinity.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the city of New-Brunswick, on the west side of Neilson st., and within sixty yards of the New-Jersey Railroad depot. The lot is 168 feet deep, and 58 front and rear; the main building 32 feet front, by 68 deep; three stories high. The rear building is of brick, one story high 50 feet front and forty deep, both buildings covered with tin; built for an elastic carpet and car-head lining factory. Apply by letter to R. A. DE RUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEX. MOORE, corner Church and Neilson sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIfice price one 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, situate on Nevins st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 65 Warren-st., New York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT OF GROUND, 25 by 100 feet, fronting on Powers st., Williamsburg. Also, a plot of land 100 feet square, beautifully situated near a stream of water in the village of Olinville close to the Williams' Bridge depot. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of E. WILLIAMS, No. 22 Division-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND ON the northeast corner of 6th av. and 28th-st., by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—MUST BE IN GOOD REpair and in good location, and rent not over $400 and worth it. Possession desired Sept 1 next. Address CORTLAND, Box 193, with full particulars, office of this paper.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY brick house, with all the modern improvements, well built, between 5th and 34th sts and 4th and 6th avs. Apply to P. H. VERNON, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTEEL HOUSE IN A RESPECTable neighborhood, for a very small family. Rent not to exceed $500. Address M., Box No. 1,760 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. Price, including live and dead stock crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—WILL BE SOLD PEremptorily, by order of Court, by R. H. Coles, Esq., referee June 17, at Reuben's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, at 12 o'clock M., 50 acres of land, with a good house and buildings, within five minutes' walk of depot on the road leading from White Plains. The land is good and location desirable being nearly opposite to Mr. Lather's; it formerly belonged to Mr. Porter. Inquire of C. B. CROMWELL, 19 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A farm containing 140 acres. The land is in a good state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of D. B. LOGAN, No 17 Platt-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS 31 Pine-st.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 64 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 26 LAST, ON GOing from No. 129 Water st. and down Wall-st. to South st., and up Wall st., or in a Broadway and Wall-st. omnibus, to 14th-st., a small black leather-covered BOOK with a number of subscriptions in it. The above reward will be paid on leaving it with the Janitor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av.

$100 REWARD—LOST, BY A LADY, ON the 8th inst., a DIAMOND BRACELET in the form of a buckle. Chain composed of small round links, with blue enamel on buckle and tassel. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by leaving it with TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM THE corner of 2d av. and 19th st. to the corner of Broadway and 13th-st., a GOLD BRACELET, with embossed links. The above reward will be paid for its return to No. 147 East 19th-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, 10TH INST., BETWEEN Fulton Market-slip and No. 59 Wall st., a PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No 59 Wall st.

FOUND—ON THE 8TH INST., on the floor of our store, supposed to have been dropped by a customer, a ROLL of BILLS, which the owner can have by proving property. COOPER & POND, No. 177 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other

MOWING MACHINES.

Depot in New-York,
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER-WARE—Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., &c. Gold Watches from $20 to $250. We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR the Summer or until the 1st of April next, situated one and a half miles from Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad Westchester County; containing eight rooms, with pantries and cellar, barn, carriage-house, garden planted, and plenty of fruit of all kinds, and about fifteen acres of land. Apply to JAMES I. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York, or to Mr. BABCOCK, at the Depot.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic Cottage, very eligibly situated, within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing in the suburbs of this beautiful village, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large containing two fine parlors, with marble mantels, dining-room, library, 8 fine bedrooms, kitchen with cooking range, cellars with hot-air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built in the best manner under the owner's constant inspection and for his residence, with hollow walls which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage-house, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Possession given at an early day, if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to

WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—"GLEN SIDE"—A CHARMING country residence on the banks of the Hudson, one hour from the City. This beautiful residence is situated in the village of Yonkers, three minutes' walk from the depot. Both cars and steamers afford hourly communication with New York. The place comprises about two acres, with water front. The house is built in most substantial Italian villa style with all City conveniences, such as gas, hot air furnaces, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; elegant marble mantels in every room, halls with marble floors, piazzas and balconies, commanding the most beautiful scenery for twenty miles. The grounds are studded with large forest and other trees, shrubbery, &c.; ravines spanned by rustic bridges, summer houses, grape arbors, greenhouse, rustic seats, &c., &c. The house is completely and newly furnished, which will be sold if desired. The whole comprises one of the most desirable country places on the banks of the Hudson. Cost over $20,000. Terms, $4,500 cash, balance within five years. Address RURAL HOME, Box No. 160 New-York *Times* office.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNty, the homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts, barns, wagon house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet, beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce building, No. 31 Nassau-st., or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house in modern style and in fine order, with about 30 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable, wood and pastures. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 200 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—One of the most delightfully-situated houses in Audubon Park, 5 minutes' walk from the 152d-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad, and 3 minutes from steamboat landing. The house contains 11 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., with barn and other outbuildings all complete; good garden, fine shade trees, &c.; about an acre and a half of land, with 130 feet frontage on the river. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange place.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES IN RYE for sale, about half a mile from the New-Haven Railroad depot, 16 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, in six separate lots, if desired, each commanding a magnificent view of Long Island Sound for 50 miles, which, in point of picturesque scenery, delightful drives and sea-bathing, no section of the State offers greater attractions. Apply to PECK & BUSH, Port Chester, or DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence situated within the limits of the City of New Brunswick, and near Raritan Landing. The house is 45 feet front by 40 deep; the grounds contain about eleven acres; an excellent garden, fruit, &c. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity and healthfulness. Apply by letter to R. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEXANDER MOORE, corner Church and Neilson-sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, ON the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., twenty five minutes by water from Peck-slip, with or without furniture. The house has seven rooms with a large hall and portico on the first floor. It is well located. Lawn covered with forest trees, a garden with fruit trees; a coach-house attached to the premises if desirable will be let also. Address Y., box No. 63 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-class dwelling, situate on the Crescent, at Astoria, with barn and two acres of land, and garden now planted. The house has fifteen large rooms, with all the modern improvements, except gas. The land is high and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to WM M. WHITNEY, No. 65 Pine st., or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FARM OF 35 acres, containing a dwelling a young orchard, and a noble spring of water, good building sites, with a view of the North River and surrounding country; within 2 miles of the depot. Price $300 per acre; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, 2 or 3 village houses and lots, delightfully situated. Inquire of

C. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit depot; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED cottage, containing seven rooms half a mile from the Guttenberg Ferry, and 4½ miles from Hoboken, N. J. Terms moderate. Inquire of J. COZZENS, on the premises or J. & I. CODDINGTON, Apothecaries, No. 715 Broadway, New-York Hotel, or A. M. COZZENS, No. 89 Water-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., near the Episcopal church a short distance from the railroad depot; ground 70x190, house 8 small rooms, ceilings low, but very pleasantly located, and is in good repair throughout. Rent $160. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to Mr. SANDS SEELY, Stamford.

TO LET.—COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., ONE of the most delightful situations on the Cliffs, elegantly furnished and replete with every convenience; has grounds of about three acres, handsomely laid out; also, large vegetable garden. Possession immediately. Apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

TO LET—AT YORKVILLE, A FINE THREE STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, and two lots of ground, until May next; rent $300—worth $600; or for sale cheap. Would exchange for other property or goods. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 212 Broadway, or Mr. THOMPSON, 3d av. and 83d-st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situate, near the Railroad Depot. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 113 Water st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BLACK WALNUT AND IMITATION ROSEwood cottage bedsteads, a beautiful selection of entirely new styles, prices, $4 and upwards. Children's bedsteads neat and handsome, of new designs, unequaled in this City. Mattresses made to order, altered and repaired, and for sale very low; all kinds of upholstery work attended to at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—FOUR OIL PAINTINGS of Italian and Swiss scenery by the distinguished French artist Brascassat; 32 German lithographs of celebrated pictures of sacred history. A tablecloth and napkins made for Louis XV, with royal coat of arms; 2 volumes English Portrait Gallery; 3 volume-Bartlett's American Scenery, handsomely bound; 2 vols unes Irish Scenery, Downing's Landscape Gardening and Cottages. Valuable maps of Italy and Germany. Spoons, forks and knives of very pure silver, for little more than the cost of material. Gold, silver and copper coins and medals, ancient and modern. Can be seen at No. 132 Bleecker-st., from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A ONE-HORSE wagon, leather top, in good order, built by J. C. Parker; cost $250; price $100. Also, two horse barouche, will seat six persons, well made, with leather top to let down, built by Ford; cost $400; price $200. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—MAY BE SEEN AT MONTAGUE'S stable, 23d-st., near 6th-av.; a stylish horse, suitable for a light wagon; is a trifle over 14 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; is fast and a very pleasant driver. Price $260.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
TRADE SALE ROOMS
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White st.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, June 15,
Commencing at 5 o'clock

Law Books at Auction—Catalogue of a large assortment of valuable standard Law Books, together with a rare selection of works on English and American History, comprising a great variety of English and American standard Treatises, Reports, &c., among which may be found the works of Coke, Blackstone, Chitty, Angell, Story, &c.; complete Reports of the various United States Courts; Howard's, Ware's, Peter's, &c.; Johnson's New-York Reports, 20 vols.; United States Statutes at Large, 8 vols.; Petersdorff's Abridgement, 15 vols., &c., with some scarce and valuable old Law Books. Also the Parliamentary History of Great Britain 24 vols.; Rapin's History, 21 vols., illustrated; Bancroft's History, 6 vols., and some very desirable Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Lawyer's Libraries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNIture and beautiful works of Art, Library, Wines, &c., to be peremptorily sold without reserve, on MONDAY, June 14, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture, probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made by Roth & Goldsmidt. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold, regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists in part of solid rosewood suites in rich brocade and silk plush elegantly carved and in perfect order; fine rosewood piano-forte, musical cabinet; 5 magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish lounges and reception chairs; marble-top etagere, marble top centre, sofa and pier tables, escritoires, Italian cottage chairs, beautiful curtains, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings on canvas and glass; Parian figures and magnificent vases; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture; rosewood armoire, with plate doors; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble-top washstands, China toilet sets, rich carpets, French shades, fine hair mattresses, bedding &c. Oak Dining Furniture—Fine oak extension table and dining chairs, marble-top sideboard; rich French and India china, cut-glass silver ware, cutlery, with everything pertaining to complete dining arrangements. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 14 at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of about 150 ancient and modern oil paintings. Among the collection may be found the works of the well known artists Brewerton, Sellgur, Barrow, Calyo, Giorgiones, Doughty, Rembrandt, Cooper, John Brydell Boardman, Brown of London, J. H. Roos, Rosenberge, Brown, Pericolic, Wimbergen, and other artists of equal celebrity.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, 3 elegant sterling silver tea sets, 5 pieces each and one large coffee urn. To be sold without reserve to pay advances. These are of rich and chaste designs and modern styles. Also, one very fine mahogany billiard table. Also, 15 very fine refrigerators.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, June 12 at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious room No. 85 Nassau st., a magnificent assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French brocade plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c.

Also oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, one piano-forte.

Sale positive. Catalogues with full particulars ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 12 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commode, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, easy chairs in leather, rosewood marble top washstands, rosewood etagere, mahogany chairs and rockers in haircloth, mahogany, oak and black walnut office desks, together with a general assortment of crockery and glassware.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of mahogany parlor suites, Brussels carpets, centre and card tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, together with a large assortment of new furniture. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURG JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands, farms, mill water power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER, the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st., New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER

This is one of those invaluable compounds which, at this season of the year, should be known and used by every family. The extract from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S Root Beer is made is put up in bottles and sold at 25 and 50 cents each, sufficient to make 10 and 25 gallons of the Beer. Its pleasantness as a drink is well known, and its healthful and invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as those in the enjoyment of robust health. It is a good purifier of the blood, is easily prepared, and is an excellent table drink. Druggists, hotel and saloon keepers, masters of vessels, private families, &c., will find this extract the most convenient form in which to keep the essentials of the Beer. General depot No. 362 Hudson-st., and sold by most wholesale druggists.

BENJ. F. HOWE,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 432 BROADWAY,)
HAS OPENED
A CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY
at
No. 850 Broadway,
a few doors below Union-square.

Families, parties and weddings supplied with everything in the line of the above business, in a style which his old customers know how to appreciate, and in variety unsurpassed.

A pleasant saloon, where Ices and other confections may be had, connected with the store.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr GOURAUD'S old established depot, No 67 *WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE PLEASURE to inform his old friends and patrons that he has reopened his bakery, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., with a general assortment of bread, cakes and pastries made of the choicest materials, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. PAUL S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS No. 177 Greenwich-st.

SEA BATHING.—LADIES THAT ARE FOND OF bathing, are particularly notified that the swimming baths at the Battery are open for the season. The Common Council have forbidden any dirt or garbage thrown into the Hudson River in the vicinity of these baths. Terms of subscription as usual.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50, at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

FINANCIAL.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, } { J. S. CRONISE,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } { JOHN GELSTON.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, 5 Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.
NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
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GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000.—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858. }

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the same paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to these dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, }
CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. (PRIVATE) coupon bonds secured by first mortgage upon real estate, worth in each case more than double the amount.

Bonds $500 each, three years to run coupons payable in New-York May and November. Accompanying each bond are—1st. Full abstract of the titles.

2d. Appraisements of each parcel.

3d. Certificates of a responsible Chicago house of their regularity, &c. For sale in sums to suit.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of ROLEWALD & WINTERHOFF, For the purchase and sale of Foreign Exchange, as Brokers. Office, No. 46 Exchange-place.
ADOLF RODEWALD,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1858. ALBERT WINTERHOFF.

NEW-YORK, 30TH APRIL, 1858.—THE creditors of JESSE DELANO, of the City of New-York, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at his Office No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York; and persons owing the Estate of said Delano are also requested to pay all claims due said Estate to the subscriber, at his said office without delay.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN,
General Assignee of said Delano.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Joint Six per cent Coupon Bonds. Loan of 1889, coupons payable June and December. For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Mortgage and Income Bonds, Fort Wayne and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds, Ohio and Indiana Railroad 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds will please present the Coupons proposed to be exchanged for Sinking Fund Bonds, to the Trustee, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, at his office room No 6 of No. 35 Pine-st., for conversion. The Sinking Fund Bonds are now ready for delivery by him.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.

MILWAUKEE GAS-LIGHT STOCK.—BY order of the Company, for enlargement of the works, the undersigned will sell $20,000 dollars of this stock, paying regularly 10 per cent. per annum, semi annually, in the City of New-York. Five per cent. will accrue, and be paid July 1.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st.
WOODRUFF & CO.

FIREMEN'S FUND AND SAFEGUARD Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank. Also Rutger's and Fulton Stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable on and after Monday, the 5th of July next.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of July next inclusive.
By order of the Board,
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, June 5, 1858.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of July next.
GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors and Inspectors of the People's Bank, held June 8, 1858, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

C. F. HUNTER, SIMON SHINDLER,
JOHN STEWART, JR., WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE, THOS. WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. C. GRAY, MATTH'S BLOODGOOD,
ALB'T C. ZABRISKIE, JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK, EDW'D D. NELSON,
JOHN W. LEWIS.

INSPECTORS.

JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR,
DAVID D. EGAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 9, 1858.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly chosen for the ensuing year:

Francis A. Palmer, John S. Roberts,
John Bodine, George C. Peters,
John S. Harris, Francis P. Furnald,
Paimus W. Wells, Charles Burkhalter,
Francis P. Schoals, Joseph Rudd,
Thomas Gardner, John T. Fisher,
George W. Platt, William A. Hall,
John R. Lawrence, James Irwin,
Daniel Devlin.

And FREDERICK TRACY, GEORGE SCHMELZEL and NEZIAH WRIGHT, were chosen Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the Banking-house No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHAN C. PLATT, WILLIAM J. TODD,
FRANK VINCENT, HENRY A. DAVIDSON,
JAMES C. DERBY, ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
WILLIAM PHELPS, JOHN H. BROWNING,
ASAHEL JONES, PETER BALEN,
JOHN M. DAVIES, ABEL F. GOODNOW.

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election Zebedee Ring, George Gault and George Briggs. At a subsequent meeting of the Board NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., was also unanimously reelected Vice-President.
P. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CT.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at the Park Bank, New York.
J. G. BECKWITH, President.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BRECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st, IIId, and VIth Wards lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9 inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers 5,950 feet of 18-inch 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 26, 1858.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH, }
HENRY LEDYARD, }
SHUBAEL CONANT, } Commissioners.
ALEXANDER D. FRASER, }
WILLIAM R. NOYES. }

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25 at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work" and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. R. GILDERSLEEVE, } School Officers
JOHN KENNARD, } of the
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } IXth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. 40, in said Ward in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260. AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 9.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'day, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., June 19	WEDNESDAY ... July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY ... July 21

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL......July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 29, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, June 12, at 12 noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Cabin passage to Savannah $20. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 19.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. E. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE GEORGE.

The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Captain JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
will open for the reception of guests, May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos st) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Murray st., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., landing at Amos-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point and Cold Spring. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d floor.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $3 50 each; every sheet music and Music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $25, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Pianos at low prices for a short time only.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS.—SEVERAL VERY fine sweet-toned organs, of six and eight stops, with swells and pedals, in elegant Gothic cases; one two rows keys, and two second-hand, four and five stops, for sale low.
WM. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M.; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9¼ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck Slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck Slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW, FOR THE YEAR 1858.—Landing at Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after SATURDAY, June 5, 1858, the new and splendid steamer George T. Stanley, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, will leave Pier foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Sundays included,) at 7 o'clock A. M., making the above landings each way, landing at Amos st. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARE.		FARE.	
Stryker's Bay	12 cents.	Irvington	25 cents.
Hyler's	15 cents.	Tarrytown	25 cents.
Yonkers	18 cents.	Nyack	25 cents.
Hastings	20 cents.	Sing Sing	30 cents.
Dobbs' Ferry	20 cents.	Haverstraw	40 cents.

All persons are forbid trusting any person on account of this boat. Freight taken at reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Robinson-st. Pier.

The citizens of these villages may rest assured that this boat will run every day during the whole season.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River. Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12.00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents.
JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race courses or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.—A number of persons residing in the upper part of the City, having requested that a second boat should be put upon this ferry, the owners are willing to try the experiment in hope of increasing the travel and will accordingly run the 2d boat on and after Sunday, the 13th inst., from 1½ o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South st., corner Pine.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the firm of LIBBY & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by TITUS G. HOYT, who will continue the business at No. 51 West 36th-st., as heretofore.
JESSIE H. LIBBY,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1858. TITUS G. HOYT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SCOTT, MERRITT & CO. was by mutual consent dissolved on the 5th of May, 1858, Mr. JAMES SCOTT retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by MERRITT & LECKIE.
T. J. MERRITT,
WILLIAM LECKIE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MR. SHORT and Mr. ENNIS have mutually dissolved partnership in the manufacture of charcoal. Mr. SHORT has taken hold of the business himself. Any person having any claim against the establishment must apply to Mr. SHORT for payment, corner of Elizabeth and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD KING IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW YORK, June 1, 1858.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

GENUINE!!—This long established and popular remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of ulcerous and eruptive disorders may be taken at this season of the year, with salutary effect, by every one. No change of diet necessary. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

Summer Medicine

One dose often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway corner of Canal.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M. except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 451 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood, thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases is to apply to his old dispensary, No 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies, Price $1. All consultations private.

GOOD NEWS.—AFFLICTED READ, AND LEARN that a perfect and radical cure is guaranteed to all afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, self-abuse and secret diseases, by the Botanic physician, at No 57 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York; the 6th av. omnibuses pass up Broadway, and the 6th-av. cars leave Broadway and Canal-st.; and Broadway and Vesey st., and pass the Doctor's house every ten minutes. Consultations daily from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life, send 4 postage stamps, and get either his ladies' or gentlemen's marriage Almanac. Read it and judge for yourself. If you inclose 8 stamps both the Almanacs will be sent to you. All communications and interviews are strictly private and confidential.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies, is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 257 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c. has removed to No 52 Bleecker st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally as usual.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth st.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:

WHITE ASH of the above-named veins for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No 45 South-st., and foot of Warren st., or at their yards foot of 14th st. East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO. shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders either from Philadelphia, Richmond wharf No. 14, or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.

OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET.—NO 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 2 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 or $30,000 in the Banking business, in a large Western City, the business being well established. Good references required. Address Box No. 2,561, with name and place for interview.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE stock and fixtures of a nice store, doing a good business, corner of Grand-st. and Graham-av., Williamsburg. For particulars, inquire of C. F. PARK & CO., No. 117 West-st., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEES OF THE CHILDREN OF J. GRANT JACKSON AND HIS LATE WIFE, FRANCES B. JACKSON, against WILLIAM BURDELL Administrator of, &c., of Harvey Burdell, deceased, Emma Augusta Burdell, (otherwise called Emma Augusta Cunningham,) William Burdell and Mary Elizabeth his wife; Louis Burdell and Adeline Louisa his wife; James Burdell, Anna Margaret Burdell, Emily Louisa Burdell, John Charles Burdell, George Ray and Mary E. his wife; William Archer and Clarinda E. his wife; James D. McKee, Caroline A. McKee, Lenora McKee, George D. Gulick and Alice his wife; Philip Field and Mary Ann his wife; Lester Lamon and Lucia A. his wife; Edward Stone and Sarah A. his wife; William B. Lacey, Samuel J. Tilden, Margaret C. Howell, Edwards Pierrepont, John S. Patterson, Abner Davis, Frederick A. Gay, William Cooper, Charles Belcher: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this cause, of which a copy, if demanded will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, if such copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1858.
BETTS & ROBINSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
my8-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD OLSON, Defendants.—Summons—for a money demand on contract. To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twelve cents with interest as follows: On the sum of five thousand dollars from the 17th day of February, 1857, on the sum of seven hundred and eighty five dollars and thirteen cents from the 4th day of November, 1857; on the sum of four hundred and sixty three dollars and ninety one cents from the 4th day of December, 1857; on the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eight cents from the 4th day of January, 1858, and on the sum of seven hundred dollars from the 8th day of January, 1858, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1858.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys No. 237 Broadway New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 29th day of April 1858.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
My8-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY F. SIMMONS and JOHN F. NEWKIRK against MICHAEL J. BROWN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 318 Fulton street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty nine cents with interest from March 19, 1858 besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 13, 1858.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on May 14, 1858.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Trustee, &c., against THE SACKETTS HARBOR AND ELLISBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY and others.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above Company are hereby notified that $15,000 in amounts of the said bonds supposed to have been issued, remain unproved by me. I am directed by the decree herein to sell the said Railroad and apply the avails to the payment of such of the bonds as are or shall be proved before the sale. I intend to advertise the Road for sale on or about July 21, 1858, and all bonds not yet proved must be presented and proved to me at my office in Watertown, New York on or before that day, or the holders thereof will lose their security. They may be sent by mail or otherwise, accompanied by proper proof of ownership and of the amount unpaid.—Dated Watertown, May 22, 1858.
JAMES F. STARBUCK, Referee.
LAROCQUE & BARROW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my22—law4w1&W*

SUPREME COURT.—TERRENCE McGUIRE against HENRY COOK and HENRIETTA his wife, SAMUEL F. WHITING, MARTIN DICKSON and THOMAS WHITE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To MARTIN DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 4, 1858.
H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je5-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858.
CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
Executors.
jan16-law-6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 126 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 92 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.
SARAH E. HARLEY, }
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.
STEWART BROWN, }
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS*

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Prices: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages 50 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., corner No. 22.
Cut this out.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

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BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damp-proof tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 386 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 485 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by
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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
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O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Melting Establishments a Nuisance.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Mayor TIEMANN in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector to contract with a certain party for the removal of the night-soil and cleaning the sinks. The Mayor stated that the work could be done for $450 a week for the removal of the night-soil, and $900 a week for cleaning the sinks and removing the night-soil. It was stated that there were over one thousand sinks and privies full.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector to abate a slaughter-house nuisance, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

A resolution was offered directing the City Inspector to have the ashes and garbage removed, and the paved streets of the Twelfth Ward swept as often as he deems it necessary.

Alderman CLANCY thought that work should be done by resolution of the Common Council, and the money taken out of the appropriation for cleaning streets. The resolution was adopted.

A preamble and resolutions were read and laid over, to the effect that from the deficiency of market facilities, for the sale of meats, provisions, &c., shops and places for the sale of such articles of food have been opened in every part of the City during the past few years; and the fact that the restraint over licensed meat shops has been removed by the thirty-fifth section of the amended Charter of 1857, it was necessary that the City Inspector should be directed to keep a record of all persons engaged in the sale of beef, pork, fish and other articles of food, and enforce the ordinances relating to the sale of meat. The resolutions also authorized the City Inspector to appoint an Inspector of meats and provisions, and ten assistants, to see that the ordinances are observed. The Inspector to receive $1,500 a year, and the assistants $3 per day.

The report of the Committee on Melting Establishments was next read. The following resolutions were appended to it:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the premises known as No 201 West Tenth-street closed, and the business carried on thereon suspended immediately, and that he cause the said premises to be thoroughly cleansed.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the premises directly opposite No. 201 in said West Tenth-street, and the others adjoining, to be thoroughly cleansed, by emptying the stagnant water from the basement, cleaning out the premises, and causing the manure piled in the yards to be removed immediately.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellars of premises in West-street, occupied by John W. Morgan, cleaned out and sprinkled well with chloride of lime; also, that he cause the cellars of buildings known as Nos. 3, 6 and 45, in Thirty-ninth street, between the Eleventh-avenue and the North River, to be emptied of the cattle-horns and bones therein, and that he also thoroughly clean and purify the same.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor, as one of and by consent of the other Commissioners of Police, be requested to direct the Inspector or acting Inspector of the Nineteenth Precinct to order the patrolman or patrolmen covering the beat on which the barges of the contractor for the removal of offal and dead animals are located, (pier foot of Forty-fifth street, East River,) to report daily to the Mayor any violation of the terms of his contract, or any neglect in causing the offal and dead animals collected there to be removed twice each day during the Summer months, and once each day during the Winter months of the year; and that in the event of the said contractor refusing or neglecting to do so, that the Health Commissioners, on the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to adopt such measures as to them may seem fitting and proper to compel a compliance with the terms of this resolution.

Resolved, That John J. Eckel, proprietor of a melting-establishment in Forty-fifth-street, near the East River, be and he is hereby required to cause the chimney thereof to be elevated to a height corresponding with that of the chimney of the Butchers' Melting-Association, and also, that he be, and is hereby required to introduce patent covers for the boilers or vats used by him, similar in all respects to the ones now in use by the said Butchers' Melting-Association; and further, that in case he neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this resolution, then that his said establishment be closed, and the business carried on therein, suspended until after the 1st day of October next ensuing.

Resolved, That the provisions of the preceding resolution shall also be and are hereby made applicable, in every respect, to the melting-establishment of the Messrs Hornby, located in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and is hereby authorized and directed to cause the provisions of the foregoing resolutions to be rigidly enforced, except the one relating to the contractor for removing the offal and dead animals from this City; and be it further

Resolved, That the said City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to hold the Health Wardens of the respective Wards to a stricter accountability; to forcibly impress upon them the absolute necessity of a strict compliance with the ordinances of the City, a stern impartiality and vigilance in the discharge of their responsible duties, and that he direct them to report to him, personally, daily, during warm weather, and until the 15th day of September next, the condition of their respective Wards, with respect to cleanliness, and the existence of all nuisances affecting the public health; and further, that he, the said City Inspector direct the said Health Wardens to devote their time exclusively to the performance of the duties assigned them; and when it shall appear that any Health Warden, appointed by the City Inspector, is engaged in any occupation or business, other than that of such Health Warden, that the said City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to remove him forthwith from his said office of Health Warden, and appoint a person or persons in his or their places, willing to devote his time and attention exclusively to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as such Health Warden.

(Signed,)
Aldermen BOOLE, STARR, and STEVENS,
Councilmen CORNELL and BRADY,
Committee.

The report was adopted, and then the Board adjourned to Monday, the 21st instant.

Chauncey Schaffer Attempts to Shoot Justice Steers.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., is counsel for the plaintiff in the case of BLAYDON *vs.* BOORMAN, in which the defendant is charged with assault and battery. Mr. SCHAFFER yesterday attended at the Lower Police Court, where the parties were to have a hearing before Police Justice STEERS. The Justice was on the Bench, and Mr. SCHAFFER, it is alleged, entering the Court room very much excited, drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the Justice. No cause is assigned for the act. Mr. SCHAFFER, addressing the Justice, used shockingly-profane and vituperative language before he drew his pistol. The bystanders interfered, and no one was injured. Justice STEERS did not commit him on the spot, but during the afternoon procured a warrant for SCHAFFER's arrest from Justice CONNOLLY.

CAUTION TO PEOPLE REPAIRING.—Mr. H. H. RICE has a house in Thirty-first-street, on which he has lately been putting extensive repairs. One day during the week, going up to see how things went on, he met a strange man in the hall. Inquiring what his business was, the fellow answered that he had been sent up from BEEBE's to fix the range. As the range was but lately fixed, Mr. RICE continued his inquiries, to the last of which the fellow, spunking up, hoped that he was satisfied at last. "Yes, Sir, satisfied," answered Mr. RICE, "and do you get out of here." So opening the front-door, the unaccountable was ejected. It was all too soon. For on examination, it was found that the Croton-pipes, waste-pipes, soil-pipes, and the connecting gas-pipes—every leaden thing, in short, about the house was gone. The thief had been three days in the premises, ripping out his plunder, while the painters were busy about the house meanwhile; sometimes he even asking their assistance in his operations, to cover suspicion. The painters of course supposed it was all right, though they thought he made a great fuss, and suspected he was nursing his range-job. Leaden pipe is worth 8½ cents a foot, but these thieves get of the junk dealers only 2 cents a foot for it. They work hard for their living, but make large profits in the aggregate. On Thursday night Mr. RICE stumbled upon the fellow, whom he instantly recognized as the thief, and had him arrested. Yesterday he was locked up in the Tombs in default of $500. He says he sold the lead pipe to a junk-shop man, who came to the house, with a blue wagon and gray horse, and took the pipe away, as fast as he cut it out. *Of course the junk dealer could not have known it was stolen.* The thief was recognized at the Police Court as having been there before.

DESCENT ON AN INFAMOUS HOUSE.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night, Officer Bostwick, of the Mayor's Police, made a descent upon the house No. 86 Marion-street, and brought the proprietor, Frederick Winch, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. He was held to bail in $500 to answer. With him were arrested Emma Smith, aged 21; Margaret Brandon, aged 19; Rosetta Cheesebrough, aged 19; Betsy Clyne, aged 18; Lewis Hartmann, a German tailor, Amelia Lessel, aged 23, and Hannah Winecke, aged 30, who were all committed by the same magistrate for examination.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about 50 years of age, was found in the dock port of Barclay-street. He was respectably dressed, with black frock coat, drab vest, linen shirt, with pearl studs. A medal was found in his possession, attached to a bunch of keys, with a cross, and the date 1813 and 1814 upon it, a watch key, but no watch, and a twenty-shilling gold piece. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Death by supposed drowning," was rendered.

The Third Trial of Cangemi—Curious Revelations.

A $3,000 BRIBE OFFERED A WITNESS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June 11.

Before the Hon. Justice Wright.

FIFTH DAY.

Important evidence was brought out yesterday in the trial of CANGEMI, which has been in progress for several days in the Supreme Court, Circuit.

An important item of evidence was brought out at the close of the testimony of MATTHIAS LAUTH, the rag-picker, the principal witness in the case. This portion of the examination was as follows:

BY JUDGE PHILLIPS—Q.—Have you had any conversation, since the last trial, with any person about the prisoner? A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom did you have the conversation, and who was present at the time? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN and many others.

Q.—Who was present at the time of the conversation with Mr. BLANKMAN? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN, his brother and a man.

Q.—What man? A.—A juryman.

Q.—Point him out? A.—The witness pointed out the third juryman on back seat, Mr. MERRALL.

Mr. MERRALL is a German. The witness, LAUTH, is also a German, and gave his testimony through a German interpreter.

Q.—Was money offered you then? A.—Yes.

Q.—What amount? A.—$2,500, $2,800, and $3,000.

Q.—For what purpose was the money offered? A.—I can't tell; there was no speaking about it.

Q.—Did you understand the question? What was money offered you for. A.—Mr. BLANKMAN told me he would settle with me.

Q.—Was anything said about your leaving the country? A.—Nothing was told to me.

Q.—Or about being a witness? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN said if I would like to go to California, and I shrugged my shoulders.

Q.—Was there any money shown to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN was in a small office; he turned to a box and took out two bills, I think each of a hundred dollars, and gave these bill to this Juryman, and the Juryman folded them together and put them in his pocket.

Q.—Who was to give the rest of the money, and where was it to come from? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN said, I don't exactly understand it, but he spoke to Mr. BISCHOFF that this Juryman would give $1,500.

Q.—Who was to give the rest? A.—Mr. BLANKMAN came out from the Astor House and said that a man there gave a check, I think. I am not sure, but I think that it was for $600 or $700.

Q.—Do you know that man's name? A.—I did not know it at the time; I know it now.

Q. Did you see the man who made that offer? A.—I stood at the door and saw the man write the check, then taking his scissors and cutting out the check.

Q.—Have you ever seen that man since? A. He sits here every day.

Q.—Which is him? A. The man between CANGEMI and Mr. BLANKMAN [Mr. CRISTADORO.]

Q.—What is his name? A. I don't know; it seems some thing like Owdidodio.

Q.—Was it CRISTADORO? A. I can't tell exactly; I think it is him.

Mr. ASHMEAD—That's all, and for this reason; I want it understood before the Court adjourns that I can't put a question to the witness because it is a collateral point, and I am bound by his answer.

Attorney-General TREMAINE (interrupting)—This is the second attempt of the defence to make a speech If the Court permit it, it is against my protest. I say it is entirely out of order and unprofessional for any counsel to get up when a witness is giving testimony and state what he expects to show—how he intends to impeach him.

Mr. MCKEON—I object on this ground, (To Mr. ASHMEAD)—Have you any questions to put to the witness?

Mr. ASHMEAD—If the Court won't hear—

Mr. MCKEON—If he has any questions to put to the witness, let him put them; if not, he will go—

Judge WRIGHT—Go where? go where?

Mr. ASHMEAD—I wish simply to say what I esteem highly professional. If a public officer has a duty to perform, I have a duty to perform for a poor foreigner—

Judge WRIGHT—That's enough.

Mr. ASHMEAD—I want it understood that the reason I can't examine this witness now is—

Judge WRIGHT—It is not necessary to explain.

Mr. PHILLIPS—That's all; don't leave the building.

A JUROR—When did this conversation between the witness, Mr. BLANKMAN, and Juror transpire? A.—About three months ago; I can't tell exactly.

Q.—Since the last trial? A.—Since the last trial.

Officer WEBB testified, in addition to his evidence on a former trial, that CANGEMI said to him—"Me no mean to shoot—it was accident"—whereas CANGEMI, on the former trial, was reported as having said "Me no shoot at all." Mr. WILLIAM S. WOOD, Deputy Sheriff, likewise testified that when he asked CANGEMI in the station-house how he came to kill ANDERSON, the reply was that "he could not help it—the pistol went off by accident"

About a dozen witnesses are yet to be examined for the prosecution, and it is not probable that the case will go to the Jury before Monday or Tuesday. Some very curious proceedings on the part of the defence will, not improbably, be shown, before the case is over.

The Yacht Wanderer's Mystery Explained—The Marshal Satisfied, and the Vessel Released.

The public will not be disappointed to learn that the yacht *Wanderer*, whose arrest upon the complaint of a Government official, at Port Jefferson, was announced yesterday, has been released from custody, and acquitted of all intention of wrong-doing, so far as any proof can be obtained against her. That there was "probable cause" for detaining her, there can be no doubt, but a short time and a few words of explanation from her owner, have satisfied the Government officers and all concerned, that there is "probable cause" for believing that a grave mistake was committed in supposing that the vessel was fitting for a slaver, or for any other illegal expedition. So well convinced were the United States officers of this, that an order was given for the schooner and her tender to leave her anchorage, under the espionage of the United States cutter, on Thursday evening, and to a more secure anchorage near Hoboken, where she could receive on board the stores which had been purchased for her. This was accordingly done, a Deputy Marshal only remaining on board. That there might be no complaint of remissness on the part of the Government officers, however, Mr. DWIGHT, the Assitant U. S. District-Attorney, with United States Marshal RYNDERS, went on board the yacht yesterday morning. They were received with great politeness by Captain CORRIE, who assured them of his wish to afford them every facility in the discharge of their duty, if they were not already satisfied. The District-Attorney and the Marshal both expressed their regret at further annoying him, but their duty as public officers would not allow them to disregard the representation which had been made, and although they had personally no doubts upon the subject they wished to place on record all the facts for the satisfaction of the department.

Captain MURRAY, of the United States steamer *Bibb*, who had long been personally acquainted with Captain CORRIE, and, also, Captain MARRIATT, of the United States Army, also a friend of the Captain, hearing of his arrest, went on board the *Wanderer* to offer him their assistance and counsel. Mr. TROWBRIDGE, who had purchased the outfit for the schooner, Captain BARTLETT, of the Navy, Captain FARNHAM, and several others persons were present.

About 1 o'clock the *Charter Oak* was hauled alongside the yacht, and the stores were hoisted on board, under the personal inspection of Captain RYNDERS and his deputy, Mr. O'KEEFE. There was unquestionably a liberal supply of every kind of ordinary ship stores, as well as an extensive invoice of delicacies; but those who are best acquainted with the gentleman who heads the expedition, say that he would be sure not to err on the *short* side of supplies; in other words, that he would, as a general thing, buy four times as much of a given article as any other man.

The goods were mostly supplied by Messrs. PARK & TILLORD. The receipts for goods which were delivered by them on the 31st of May were produced and compared with the articles found on board. They consisted of flour, meal, bread, beef, pork, hams, potatoes, sugar, molasses, vinegar, whisky, butter, cheese, pickles, preserved meats of all kinds, Olive oil, and every other article which could be thought of as a necessity or luxury, the whole making a generous outfit for a dozen or twenty persons for eight months or a year. There were no ammunition or arms to be found, except those belonging to the yacht—no handcuffs, or other evidence to connect the vessel with the Slave-trade.

A short interruption was occasioned to the examination by a heavy shower of rain. This opportunity was improved by Captain CORRIE to invite the whole party into his elegant cabins, where a good dinner was served up. On taking his seat at the head of the table, the Captain playfully remarked that he would now endeavor to fulfill the scripture injunction which says: "*If thine enemy hunger, feed him, and if he thirst, give him drink.*"

The joke was enjoyed, but the dinner more. The party talked over the arrest. The officers expressed themselves fully satisfied, and took leave of the yacht in the midst of a pouring rain.

The following letter from one of the persons whose presence excited most suspicion on board, will give their side of the affair:

ON BOARD THE YACHT "WANDERER,"
NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In reference to the seizure of the *Wanderer*, you will do me, as well as other guests of Captain CORRIE, a particular favor by publishing the following facts:

Capt. CORRIE having purchased the *Wanderer* from her late owner, Col. JOHNSON, invited me among other gentlemen to accompany him on a cruise; stating that his yacht was lying at Port Jefferson, and that he proposed sailing from there direct to Charleston, S. C. Having accepted the invitation, I arrived at Port Jefferson on Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning went on board. Shortly after, Capt. CORRIE informed us that in consequence of the low water upon the bar it would be impossible to get out of the harbor, if he took his stores on board from the small schooner (*Charter Oak*) which was then lying in the port near by, and had, therefore, made up his mind to send her to New-York. Acting upon this determination, and slightly influenced (as he has since informed us) by whisperings among the country folks as to his destination, he called upon the Surveyor of the Port, a Mr. MORTON, and showing him his clearance from the Custom-House in New-York, asked him whether they were all correct, as he intended returning immediately to New-York. The Surveyor informed him that they were, and, having sent the *Charter Oak* ahead, he would have followed with the evening tide, but that there not being a breath of wind, he was obliged to wait until Wednesday morning, which he did, and then put to sea. After crossing the bar, and making probably a couple of miles, we saw the Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane* putting out from under a headland, and making towards us. Not feeling entirely certain that she intended to overhaul us, we kept our course until hailed by an officer from her quarter-deck. We then brought the yacht to, and a moment after was boarded by an officer of the Cutter, and Deputy United States Marshal, Mr. O'KEEFE. The latter informed Captain CORRIE that he had a libel to seize his vessel, and produced his warrant. Captain C. immediately gave up the *Wanderer* to his charge, and Mr. O'KEEFE has since had control on board. After proceeding down the Sound some considerable distance, in tow of the Revenue Cutter, we came upon the *Charter Oak* at anchor, and after waiting until she was added to the tow, we were carried to New-York and anchored off the Battery, where we now remain.

This is the whole story in a nut-shell; but in this connection I would state that Captain CORRIE never for a moment doubted the ultimate result of an examination, and was rather pleased than otherwise at the turn events had taken; for a growing suspicion, engendered in the minds of villagers, might, unrefuted, grow to the large dimensions of an accepted fact.

Myself and other guests were treated with the utmost courtesy by Marshal O'KEEFE, and in fact there were no personal arrests of any kind made on board.

The *Wanderer* is entitled by the rules of the Yacht Club to carry, I think, 60 men. At present her crew numbers *nine* men, all told, instead of 18, as was reported. She is well supplied with that class of stores which yachts carry—which the *Rebecca, Maria*, and others delight their guests by hospitably setting before them.

ONE OF THE GUESTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Ralph Wells vs. Aaron J. Bright.—Motion to discharge order denied with $5 costs.

William Averisch vs. Isabella Averisch.—Report of Referee confirmed.

In the matter of the Dutch Church on Washington-square.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Anthony vs. Smith.—Case settled.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Vanderhoff vs. Woodruff.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

Before Judge Maynard.

Maria Cunningham vs. P. W. Johnson.—The plaintiff, a young lady, brings a suit to recover $500 damages for assault and battery and attempted rape. She states that she went to the defendant's office, in Wall street, for the purpose of closing a contract, by the terms of which she was to travel with a sewing machine, and that then and there the defendant endeavored to violate her person; that she kicked over a chair, and made considerable noise, and that defendant then desisted.

The defendant, being sworn, denied the charge, and testified that he had not treated plaintiff in a disrespectful manner, that he had not laid hands upon her, nor endeavored to have intercourse with her. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P. DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS.

Those who wish to be
Cool and comfortable in warm
Weather should try the
"ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS,"
Sold by A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

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PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

A LAW OF NATURE.—When the natural outlets for the waste matters of the blood are closed or obstructed, disease at once makes its appearance. It may be headache, or dyspepsia, or dizziness; or the mental impressions may be disordered; or fever sets in, or scrofula or cancer commences, or worms are generated, or epilepsy comes on; or rheumatism, dysentery, or colic rack the body. Now,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

seems to have been adapted by Nature to remove all these difficulties; for, while they cannot injure, they are sufficiently powerful to open all the natural outlets for the blood's impurities to pass off, and the body is at once relieved from all oppression, and health lightens what disease had made dark. Over a century has proved their usefulness. Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; also at No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD REMINDER.—"Stop! you have forgotten one thing." "What is it?" So began a brief dialogue between two friends, one of whom, on the eve of visiting a third party, on whom he hoped to make an immense impression, had put on new habits. "Why, you have omitted the hat. Run to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton!" The youth did so. Need we add, that he went, saw and conquered!

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.—ITS LAST PERFORMANCE—It is superfluous to say that this famous drama has been filling Barnum's Museum all the week with a crowd of people. This afternoon and this evening it will be presented for the last time. KATE DENIN RYAN as *Ruth Ravenscar* in it, is overwhelmingly effective. It is a beautiful and touching production.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg, or any running sore, without pain or danger. In dyspepsia, the pills are a positive specific.

LONG ISLAND.

Gross Outrage at the Navy Yard—A Citizen Dangerously Wounded by a Marine.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. RICHARD INLOES, of New-York, visited the Navy Yard for the purpose of inspecting the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*. He took a position in the float to await the arrival of the scow, used in conveying visitors from the shore to the ship, and as it approached jumped or attempted to jump on board before the party returning had left the scow. This it seems was violating a rule of the yard. A marine in charge, named JOHN KENSING, pushed Mr. INLOES in a rough manner, at the same time making some disrespectful remark. Mr. INLOES said he was an American citizen, and demanded to know by what authority he was treated thus. Some further words passed between the parties when the marine said he would show his authority and with the word drew his sabre and slashed Mr. INLOES on the left side of his head, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. The wound extends from the mouth to the ear, severing two arteries. The jaw-bone is fractured and five teeth knocked out. Mr. INLOES fell to the ground insensible and was conveyed to a drug store outside of the yard, where he received medical attendance and was subsequently removed to his residence in New-York. Sergeant CROFT, of the Second Precinct Police, soon after the transaction visited the Yard to arrest KENSING. His authority in the matter was at first questioned by the officer in charge of the ship, but KENSING was finally delivered into his custody and lodged in the County Jail to await the result of the injuries to Mr. INLOES.

Brooklyn Items.

ASSAULT BY A SWILL-MILK MAID.—JOHN MCCOY, one of the stump-tail milk maids employed in the Skillman street swill-milk stables, was brought before Justice MOREHOUSE, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery. It appeared on the trial that the complainant, JOHN HAMLIN, having read "the papers," felt a desire to look at the celebrated establishment on the street above named. While gratifying his curiosity, on Thursday last, the defendant pitched into him and dealt so severe a blow between his peepers that he thought for sometime one of the cows had kicked him. Recovering, he heard something about "d—d artist," and went for a policeman to explain the matter. MCCOY said that he supposed the visitor was one of the "artists" employed on newspapers, and was ready and willing to apologise now that he had found out his mistake. He made an apology, which was estimated at $20, and was ordered to pay a fine of $20 more, which sum his employer paid, and he was allowed to depart.

BURGLARY AT THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF RICHARD BUSTEED, ESQ.—Last Wednesday night the Summer residence of the New-York Counsel to the Corporation, at Jamaica, L. I., was burglariously entered and property valued at $1,000 carried off. Mr. BUSTEED and his family were in the house, but were not disturbed. There have been several similar burglaries in the same vicinity recently, and how they have been so noiselessly effected, is a mystery in those parts.

IS PRIVATE LETTER CARRYING ILLEGAL?

A number of citizens of Brooklyn having employed an individual dismissed from the Post-Office for political reasons to get their letters from the office for them, and the Postmaster having refused to give him their letters, United States Attorney-General BLACK has given his written opinion to the Post-Office Department, that the business of carrying letters and other mail matters, belongs exclusively to the Government, and private letter-carrying is illegal. The opinion covers five pages.

EASTERN DISTRICT DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated during the Month of May, was 941, viz: Males, 461; Females, 480; Total, 941.

NATIVITY—United States, 741; Ireland, 178; England, 26; Germany, 25; Scotland, 7; France, 1; Total, 846; Number of prescriptions, 690.

DISEASES—Injuries, 29; Nervous, 21; Skin, 36; Head, 23; Abdomen, 82; Eye and Ear, 11; Urinary, 1; Fevers, 37; Abscess, 7; Rheumatism, 10; Lungs and Throat, 66; Minor Surgery, 50; Vaccinated, 568; Total, 941.

AGES—Patients under 1 year, 282; between 1 and 5, 299; between 5 and 10, 85; between 10 and 30, 144; over 30, 140; total, 940.

New-Jersey Items.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The quiet and pleasant village of Feltville, N. J., has been the scene of a very sad accident. Two girls, ANNA H. GUEST and ELLEN MCCAFFREY, employed in the factory, and each about 16 years of age, went into the upper lake, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., to bathe, when they were both drowned. They were unusually cheerful, contented and industrious girls, and one of them in particular, was generally admired for her sweet disposition, beautiful person and graceful manners. And what is a little remarkable, is that they were both good swimmers; and this probably led to their death, by making them insensible to their danger. An inquest was held by JOTHAM D. FRAZEE, Esq., of Plainfield, and they were interred in the village burying-ground by Mr. FELT, followed by a large company of sincere mourners.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—Yesterday afternoon, two young boys, named JAMES CRAIG and LATORET, were arrested by Officers HAYBECK and TOLL, charged with breaking into the cabin of the schooner *Alice Amanda*, and stealing property therefrom. In the absence of the Captain, it was not known what had been taken. Recorder BEDFORD committed the boys to await examination.

Letter from one of the Sufferers by the Central Railroad Accident.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My brother, ABRAHAM MACK, of Cincinnati, with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, were among the passengers on the Cincinnati Express train at the time of the late disastrous accident at the Sauquoit Creek Bridge, when two of his children were killed, and the rest more or less hurt, and he himself was seriously and perhaps permanently injured.

The survivors of the family, at whose request this statement is made, have so far recovered from their bodily injuries as to have been able to resume their journey and reach this City, where they were about embarking on a voyage to Europe.

Although yet weighed down by sorrow and the suffering they have undergone, they are unwilling to leave without expressing their sense of the very great kindness which has been shown to them in their distress, in every way, during the time they were detained by illness at Utica.

They received from the inhabitants of that city unremitted kindness and attention; while, on the part of the New-York Central Railroad Company, nothing has been omitted which could in any degree contribute to their comfort or solace.

Especially would my brother and his family desire to express their sense of the considerate kindness and sympathy which they received from Superintendent SCHOOLCRAFT and SPRAKER, Directors; from Mr. WILSON, the Treasurer; and from Messrs. SPENCER and PRIEST, Superintendents of the Company.

It is but simple justice for us to say, and may be a satisfaction to our friends in Cincinnati and elsewhere to know, that, from the time of the accident to our arrival in this City, everything which was possible for the Company or its officers to do to alleviate our sufferings or gratify our feelings was done, with the utmost readiness and delicacy; and I may also add that our pecuniary claims against the Company, growing out of this fatal occurrence, have been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

HENRY MACK.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 11.

$1,000	United St. 5s,'65	103	200	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,500	Virginia 6s	93½	600	Reading R. s60	38⅞
7,000	do	93¾	250	do s60	39
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	85½	100	do	39⅛
33,000	do	85⅝	100	do s10	39⅛
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. bs.	85¼	500	do s15	39½
7,000	Brooklyn City 6s	99	100	do s5	39¼
3,000	Hd Riv. R. 1st m.	102	1500	do b60	40
1,000	N.Y.&N.H.Bs.'60	87½	500	do s3	40
3,000	Ill. Cent. RR.Bds	86¼	600	do snw	40
5,000	do s30	87	100	do s10	40
1,000	Ter.H.&Alt. 2d M	45	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. s10	21
22,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bds	30½	100	do	21
20	Bank State N.Y	100½	50	do s15	20¾
11	American Ex. Bk	102½	7	do	20¾
9	Imper. & Tra. Bk	105½	12	M.S.& N.Ia. pref st.	41½
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	100	do	41¼
40	do	97⅛	100	do b60	41½
75	do	97¼	25	do	41
250	do at60d	96	50	do b10	41
650	N. Y. Cen R. R. s3	79⅞	55	Panama Railroad	108
100	do b60	80	10	Gal. & Chic. R.R	84
200	do b60	80⅛	60	do s15	84
200	do s3	80	100	do	84¼
100	do s3	80¼	100	Chic. & R I. R.R	72⅛
50	do	80⅛	830	do	72¼
150	do s3	80⅛	50	do b30	72½
350	do s60	79¾	50	do s10	72¼
350	do s60	79⅝	50	do s30	72
100	do s30	80	250	do s30	72½
100	do b60	80¼	200	do b60	72½
600	do	80¼	150	do	72⅜
125	do	80⅛	10	Mil. and Miss. R.R.	19¼
100	do s10	80⅛	360	do	19
50	do b3	80⅜	100	do s60	18½
25	do b3	80⅛	100	do b30	19
200	do b60	80½	100	do s15	18¾
75	Hudson River R	25½	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6½
450	do opg	25¼	200	Erie R. R	16
100	do s60	24¾	450	do	16¼
100	do s60	24⅝	300	Penn. Coal Co. s60	73½
250	do s30	25	340	do opg	74

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St 6s	86	500	Reading R. R	41⅛
2,000	Tenn State 6s '90	92	50	Chic. & R I. R.	72½
1,000	Hd Riv. R. 2d mt	92	250	do	72¾
1,000	La C & M. L.G.B	30¾	100	do b60	73
1,000	do	30½	50	N.Y. Cen. R. R. s10	81
250	Penn. Coal Co b60	74	150	do	81¼
50	Del. & Hud. Cnl Co.	97	150	do s10	81¼
50	do	96¾	100	do b60	81⅛
350	Mil & Miss. RR	19	100	do b30	81½
50	do	19½	100	do	81⅜
500	do	20	325	do	81⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R R	25¼	100	do b60	81½
200	do	25⅞	10	Erie Railroad	17¼
100	do b60	26	200	do	17⅛
100	Harlem R. R	11	400	do	17¾
25	Mich. Cent. R. R	56	200	do b10	17¾
50	do b60	58	100	do b60	17⅜
60	Gal. & Chi. R. R	85	50	do s30	17¾
100	do b60	85	250	do	17⅜
50	do	84⅞	100	do b10	17⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	83¼	50	Safeguard Ins Co.	52
1,000	Milwaukee C. 7s	53½	10	Harmony F.Ins.Co.	96
4,000	T. of Waterloo 8s.	40	10	do	95
50	Citizens' Bank	104	25	do	94
5	Marine Bank	90	20	New World F. I. Co.	105½
10	Metropolitan Bank	108½	7	Second-av. R. R.	90
20	Indem. F. Ins. Co.	97	25	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	6½

FRIDAY, June 11—P. M.

The indications of yesterday of a fresh and decided activity in the dealings on the Stock Exchange were not at fault to-day. The business was large, quite spirited and well distributed. The commission brokers are more favored in the way of substantial outside orders than at any time these three months past, and the official list of sales at the Board is being rapidly increased. The frequent appearance of 30@60-day options to the buyer is an indication of the general confidence on the *Bull* side of a good Summer rise or buoyancy ahead, on the basis of the relatively low range of prices made within the last few days. At the same time the *Bears*, encouraged by the recent break-down, are free sellers, and the orders to-day were executed with considerable ease, though not without telling 1@2 ₩ cent. on the prices of yesterday. The sales of New-York Central were over 5,000 shares. The Stock opened at 79⅞, advanced steadily to 80½@81@81½ ₩ cent. on the cash contracts, and finally left off at 81 ₩ cent. The sales of Reading were to about the same extent, with even a more rapid advance, from 38⅞, seller 60 days, to 41½ ₩ cent., leaving off 41@41½ ₩ cent. In the afternoon, a good many of the orders turned upon Erie, which, from 15½ yesterday, went to 17¾, closing 16¾@17 ₩ cent. The cheap through-passenger train over this road is said to have been resolved upon by the management, as an advertisement of the route at the West, rather than a defiance to the rival roads through Pennsylvania or Central New-York. The same experiment was tried last Summer—under suspicion then, as now, that it originated in the stock-jobbing interest of some of the Directors who figured then, as now, as large sellers of both Erie and Central shares—but was abandoned on the incoming of the new President, without solicitation from the Central Board, whose stock and passenger receipts improved under the competition.

The Western Railroad shares participated in the improved demand and prices to-day. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island, at 72¼@72⅞, were the most marked. Galena recovered to 85 ₩ cent., and Milwaukee to 20 ₩ cent.

The cheap Money market, and consequent inducement to invest in first-class 6 ₩ cent. securities, continue to be felt on State Stocks, and a further advance was established of ½ ₩ cent. in Missouris, 1½ in Tennessees, and ¾ ₩ cent. in Virginias. The City 6 ₩ cents. of the neighboring city of Brooklyn brought 99 ₩ cent. There was a moderate business in Railway Bonds. La Crosse Land Grants are ½ ₩ cent. lower, selling 30½ ₩ cent. We publish in another place an explanation from a well-advised source, of the condition of the Missouri Bonds. The General market left off steady, after a slight reaction from the best prices of the day.

There is a quiet market for Money and Exchange. The rates on London are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier than for Wednesday's steamer. Bank bills range 109@109⅜ ₩ cent. There is not much business for the Southampton steamer, sailing to-morrow. The New-York bids for the Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington, must all be arranged at the Sub-Treasury by Saturday afternoon. The preliminary deposit, it will be borne in mind is only *one per cent.* on the amount bid for.

The New-York Clearing House reports the following as the relative gross exchanges of checks, drafts, notes, &c., between the Associated Banks of this City for the past twelve months, as compared with the previous year. The striking contrast after the month of August last, is an index to the effect of the crisis upon the general volume of Bank transactions:

1856.	Exchanges.	1857.	Exchanges.
June	$567,700,305 47	June	$719,883,196 87
July	596,557,439 10	July	728,690,245 93
August	547,674,598 61	August	668,752,261 26
September	615,602,471 84	September	481,851,327 30
October	701,925,536 17	October	308,579,497 36
November	695,901,707 25	November	321,486,500 50
December	707,495,970 49	December	337,221,226 67
1857.		1858.	
January	677,458,783 10	January	342,773,995 66
February	665,518,844 22	February	356,467,068 83
March	750,850,291 16	March	460,383,818 18
April	768,263,295 27	April	441,207,527 44
May	770,535,258 94	May	471,376,133 02
Total	$8,061,584,501 62	Total	$5,638,677,789 02

We understand that the circulating notes of the recently-established Bank of Trade, in New-Jersey, are secured, under the free banking law of that State, by a deposit of Virginia States tock at market value.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports that

> "Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, of this City, invite proposals until Thursday next, the 17th inst., for seventy thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds of the County of Essex, New-Jersey, maturing in from one to nine years, interest coupons payable semi annually. The County of Essex is the richest and most important of the State, containg within its boundaries the city of Newark, with a population of about sixty thousand, and we should think that these bonds would afford a safe and most desirable investment."

All the banks of South Carolina resumed full specie payments on the 8th inst.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,132,737	$946,984	$407,855
Thrown on market	940,674	219,928	476,751
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	42,437,996	43,029,570	20,177,496
Thrown on market	42,778,315	38,780,658	25,462,757

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	531	$125,963	231	$40,974	81	$22,628
Man. of Cotton	259	52,996	82	13,526	202	33,778
Man. of Silk	147	119,262	4	2,269	117	46,008
Man. of Flax	65	10,279	85	20,818	262	36,633
Miscellaneous	115	17,401	28	4,427	86	11,863
Total	1,117	$325,841	431	$82,014	748	$150,910
		82,014				325,841
Total Entered		$407,855	Total Marketed			$476,751

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange on New-York, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	1½ ₩ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Nashville	2 ₩ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	Detroit	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.
Chicago	1 ₩ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Charleston	¼ ₩ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Savannah	¼ ₩ ct. pr.	Mobile	¼ ₩ ct. pr.
St. Louis	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	New-Orleans	¼ ₩ ct. pr.
Louisville	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.		

Declined since last quotations:

Detroit ¼ ₩ ct.

The receipts of the Michigan Central Railroad for May were as follows:

May, 1858	$185,727
May, 1857	255,803
Decrease	$70,076

Missouri Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We learn that arrangements have already been made to meet the interest on the Bonds of the State falling due on the 1st of July. It has been a matter of surprise to us that the Bonds of this State should rule so low. The interest has always been met and a sinking fund is provided for by an interest fund from surplus revenue, and a special State tax which begins in 1859, looking to the payment of both principal and interest.

For the benefit of those seeking for investments we deem it proper to state that which we think is very imperfectly understood in reference to these Bonds.

The State owes a debt of $600,000 for bank stock and its capital—the balance of its debt is a loan of her credit to the Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Hannibal and St. Joseph—the North Missouri and the Cairo and Fulton Railroads. The State has issued to these roads about $17,000,000 of her bonds, the Companies agreeing to pay the interest on the Bonds and at maturity the principal.

The Iron Mountain Road is already completed to the Iron Mountain, a distance ninety miles from St. Louis, which lays at the doors of St. Louis the marvelous beds of iron ore found at the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountains.

The Pacific Road to Kansas is completed 150 miles. This road has a grant of about 120,000 acres of land.

The Southwest Branch of the Pacific Road, which is to connect with the Hon. JNO. S. PHELPS' great National Pacific Railroad, has now 40 miles under construction, and this road has a grant of over one million of acres of land, which, with the road completed, will be worth $10,000,000, enough of itself to pay for the building of the whole road.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road is 208 miles long, and is nearly completed. It has a grant of 600,000 acres of land, much of which is now worth $25 per acre.

The North Missouri Road has 108 miles of road completed, and by November will have 170 miles of completed road, which will connect this road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, tapping it equidistant between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The Cairo and Fulton Road own about 250,000 acres of land, and the road is being rapidly constructed.

Thus it seems that the State of Missouri has to secure her for her credit loaned to these roads (as she takes from each road a first mortgage on all their lands and property) about 680 miles of completed railroad, equipped with rolling stock, and about 1,970,000 acres of land, and the State lien amounts to about two-thirds of the cost of the roads.

It does seem to us that it only needs that capitalists should examine and understand the true position and the credit of this State, to make them appreciate it.

With the certainty of the interest being met, the State being secure, and the willingness of the people to submit to any taxation to preserve the credit of the State, these bonds ought to be equal to those of the United States.

MISSOURI.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, June 11.

East Thirty-eighth-street.—Surrogate's sale by Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, of lot No. 145, between Second and Third avenues. A four story brick store and dwelling on the front of the lot, and a four-story brick house on the rear. Lot 22.6⅔x98 9 This property was sold to Mr. TIM. DONOVAN for $3,870. Those who make investments in tenement property should take precautions not only against bankruptcy, but against death itself; for if it ever falls under the auctioneer's hammer, the above sale may suggest the result.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold to Mr. G. G. SILLECK (coal merchant, we believe) Messrs. STEWART & SMITH's four lots, being the half-front, 100 feet deep, on the west side of Sixth-avenue, south corner of Thirty-ninth-street, for $20,000. To be improved.

Mr. EDMUND F. ROGERS has bought a 25-feet lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway, and next west of and adjoining the new house which Mr. GEORGE GREER is now completing, and from whom the lot was bought. In this location there were three 24 feet lots which Mr. GREER offered this Spring for $25,000. With the possible exception of Twenty fifth-street, near Trinity Chapel—where $9,000 per lot was paid last year, and where $10,000 has this year been offered and refused—these Twenty ninth-street lots will, we think, command higher prices than any other 60-feet street lots on the island. $8,000 may be generally regarded as the limit to which all ordinary first-class lots ever attain on a 60-feet street. In the above case Mr. ROGERS, who is a shrewd and cautious buyer, (carpenter and builder,) paid Mr. GREER $8,800. This price, however, includes a party wall, worth probably about $350—making the price of the lot $8,450.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, June 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm, and in good interior demand; sales 2,700 bbls., at $3 75@$3 87 for Superfine Upper Lake; $4@$4 25 for Extra do. and Michigan; $3 87@$4 for Superfine Ohio and Indiana; $4 12@$4 37 for Extra do. and Canada. WHEAT firm; sales 33,000 bush. at 75c. for Chicago Spring afloat; 78c.@79c. for Milwaukee Club; 86c.@99c. for White Michigan and Canada. CORN not so firm; sales 12,000 bush., at 60c. for Ohio; 61c. for Common Illinois. OATS dull, at 39c., free on board. WHISKY firmer; sales 400 bush., at 20c. FREIGHTS unchanged. Flour, 36c.; Wheat, 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheat; 28,000 bush. Corn; 52,000 bush Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn; 17,000 bush Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 11.

BREADSTUFFS—No improvement. CORN—Demand fair; yellow 72c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT very dull. CORN—Mixed 63c.@64c.; Yellow, 69c. WHISKY, 21c.@21½c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK $17 50. LARD 10¾c.@11¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday First Board*—$1,401 64 Pennsylvania 5s, 89½; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 99½; $800 Lehigh Navigation 6s 97¼; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 109 do., 41⅛; 5 Reading Railroad, 19⅞; 109 do., 20¼; 50 do., 20⅛; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 5 Morris Canal Pref., 99; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55½; 20 Bank North. Lib., 55; 2 Consol. Bank, 23; 12 Girard Bank, 10⅛.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 94½@95; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 94½@95; Philadelphia 6s new 100½@101½; Pennsylvania 5s 89¼@89½; Reading Railroad, 20⅛@20¼; Reading Railroad Bonds '70 73½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86 68@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛@41¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85½@88¼; Morris Canal Consolidated 40@45; Morris Canal Pref'd, 99@99¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13@13½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64@68; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50@51; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 10⅛@10¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9@9¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57½@58; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
North Star	New York	Bremen	June 12
Bammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	June 12

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Roanoke, from St. Jago de Cuba—Don Ernesti Babastra and wife, of Cuba; B. F. Carleton, of New-York.

In brig E. Remington, from Apalachicola—Mrs. Valleau and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets.... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate.... 10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Goodwin, Glasgow, Robt. Craig.

Ships Samaritan, Small, Metus, R. P. Buck & Co.; B. R. Milan, Risley, Norfolk, J. K. Dow; Julia, (Brem.) Fareman, London, Henings, Muller & Gosling; Chicago, Chase, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Universe, Cave, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; R. A. Hines, Stewart, Liverpool, Post, Smith & Co.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, Henings, Muller & Gosling.

Brigs Sarah Jane, Sinclair, Liverpool, W. H. Roche; Winthrop Rearse, St. Martha, Hardy & Everett; Grenada, Taylor, Banbok, Bowes & Co.; Sheet Anchor, Dunham Darien, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners J. Tinker, Thurston, St. Johns, Brett, Son & Co; Liverpool, Higgs, Harbor Island, Miller & Luther; J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Baracoa, Simson & Clapp; H. James, Aldrich Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Lady Sunderlan (Br.,) Roberts, Abereo, Jos. Eneas; Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, Ja., A. H. Solomon.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Amelia, (of Warren, Me.) Matanzas May 31, with sugar to master; is bound to Falmouth, Eng.—put into this port to get a new pump. 4th inst., lat 30, lon. 80, Wm. H Cowlies (steward of New-York,) died.

Ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre May 2, with mdse. and 241 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly gales up to the Banks—since then, light winds and fogs; crossed the Banks in lat. 43; saw no ice. Took a pilot off Fire Island, from No 4.

Bark Roanoke, Lowell, St. Jago de Cuba May 24, with tobacco, &c., to Jonathan Thompson. Sld. in co. with Fr. bark Stella, for Bordeaux; bark Elberta, Hitchbourn, for Cumberland Harbor, to load. Schr. Snow Squall, for Baltimore, sld. 22d.

Bark F. Cushing, Colcord, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh Carver & Chase.

Bark Wm. Henry, (of Warren, Me.,) Young, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Handy, (of Gouldsboro,) Handy, Nuevitas June 3, with sugar, &c., to T. Owen & Son.

Brig E. Remington, (of Mystic,) Jones, Apalachicola May 29, with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. May 29, St. George's light bearing N. N. E. 18 miles distant spoke U. S. steamer Dispatch, on a cruise. She intended to put into Apalachicola.

Brig Trade Wind (of Bluehill,) Reed, Turk's Island June 1, with salt to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Chas Colgate, Lowden, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Jamestown, Latsurette, City Point 3 ds., with cotton and flour to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Herndon, Gasaill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Dicks, Virginia 2 ds., with wood to J. J. Wilson.

Schr. Swan, Dill, Baltimore 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. R S Dean, Cook, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton, with mdse.

Schr. Ann S Salter, Fish, Newark for Wareham.

Schr. Tantamount, Davis, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 28 hours, wood.

Schr. Pauline Soper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardiner, Providence, with mdse to master.

Sloop Cherokee, King, Provincetown, lobsters to master.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, nails to master.

Sloop Mary Atwater, ——, Seabury, with mdse.

☞ The schooner reported in yesterday morning's edition as the Stella, from Matanzas, should be the "Satilla."

BELOW—4 brigs.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N. N. E., with squalls.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11—Arr. ships Orion, Libby, Calcutta; Geo. Hallett, Frost, New-Orleans; brig Chimborazo, Brown, Remedios.

Spoken, &c.

Georgiana—brig, of New-London, Buddington, from Davis' Straits—all well,—(By pilot boat Nettle, No. 20, 30 miles S. of Gay Head, June 11.)

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 24, barks J. Pendleton, Stimpson, from Montevideo, for Cumberland Harbor in 2 or 3 ds.; Arcadia, for New York, loaded. Brig Mariae, Tyler, from Boston, for Cienfuegos in 2 or 3 ds.; Juliet, from New-York, unc. Schr. Woodbridge, Watts, for New-York ldg.

At Nuevitas June 3, schr. Hannibal and brig Bradbury, both for New-York.